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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
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CITY ITEMS.

They Lead the Van,
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

Get Your Tickets
For the Grand Gift Concert, at City Hall, Fourth of July. See advertisement.

Oakland Park,
The entries were closed last night at a late hour, for a premium of fifty dollars, with the following named horses, to take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock: M. Rush enters b. g. Charley; J. McClure enters b. g. Jack; G. Brown enters b. g. Joe. The horses will start precisely at 4 o'clock. Be sure and go out in time. All go to harness, three in five. H. B. Van Voorhis.

Cheap as Ever.
The rise of Gold has not affected the price of Tea and Groceries at 114 Smithfield street. Good Yellow Sugar at 8¾ lbs. for $1. fine Porto Rico Sugar at 7½ lbs. for $1. Coffee Sugar, A, B and C, 6¼, 6⅔ lbs for $1; Best Rio Coffee in the market, 30c; per lb; Prime, 28c; Good, 25c; Old Government Java Coffee, 40c. The very best Teas in the city from $1 10 to $2 per lb., and all other goods in proportion, cheaper than ever at the Red Front Grocery and Tea Emporium, No. 114 Smithfield street, opposite the postoffice. A Guckenheimer & Bros.

Notice to the 77th Pa. Volunteers.
Another meeting of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers will be held on Tuesday evening, the 26th, in the Hall of the Firemen's Association. A large number is expected to attend. This regiment will also have delegates from Chambersburg, Lancaster and Hollidaysburg. The Seventy-seventh is well tried through the war, and finished its career with Sheridan in Texas. In nearly every battle and campaign in the Southwest and Georgia it has left its fellow heroes, and in many battles where it was the only Pennsylvania regiment. All necessary arrangements will be made at this meeting to go to Philadelphia in a body, and these veterans may count on a pleasant time.

A Note of Warning—How to Prevent an Attack of Cholera.
Let the poets say what they will, summer is a treacherous season. It "trieth human life," and it has brought that dreaded pestilence, the Cholera, to our shores.

In the presence of the Cholera it behooves every family and individual to be prepared for its approach and possible attack. The most important part of treatment will be by others than doctors; for if the disease prevails, physicians will be run down with business, gone away, or sick themselves, so that attendance the first hour or two by competent physicians will be the exception rather than the rule. The question is, shall this treatment be intelligent, prompt and efficient, or subject to whims, caprices or accidents of the hour? Besides, much may be done by proper hygienic observance in food, living and habits, and especially by the use of the proper preventives to protect the system and prevent an attack.

Dr. Wood's Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa Pills, prepared, from the original receipt, by J. M. Fulton, Druggist, No. 108 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, after a trial of nearly thirty-five years, in Cholera, and all forms of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, are now the great popular and potent remedy and preventative of the age. The Joy and gratitude of thousands, whose lives have been saved by the use of these invaluable Cholera Pills attest their great importance at this time. Cholera, in the first stage appears in the form of Dysentery; if taken immediately in hand, can be cured in a short time, but neglected for a few days, it grows so bad as often to prove fatal. Experience has taught us that a prevention is much better than a cure. We caution the public to be wise. Take time by the forelock and fortify yourselves against the great plague. Wood's Cholera Pills are the only sure and safe preventatives, prepared by a physician of extensive experience and acquaintance with the disease, expressly to meet this want. Full directions accompany each package. Price one dollar. Send your order, wholesale or retail, to J. M. Fulton, Druggist, No. 108 Smithfield street. Be in time! Be in time!

"Ice Cold." Craig's Soda Water.

The Daily Commercial
Magazines.

We are indebted to Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth Street, for the *Galaxy*, for July 1st, *Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine*, for July, and *Leslie's Children's Friend* for July—a budget of literature, fashion and amusement.

The Italians in London.

The Italians in London are enthusiastic over the war. Men are departing to join the army every week. So anxious are they all to join, that the Committee selected are compelled to choose the number they send, from those who have already seen service. Mazzini is full of fire and energy, and urging his friends to join and to lay aside their political differences.

Confederates Leaving England.

A London correspondent says that Mason has left to settle in Canada. There are cases where confederates have got home-sick as soon as they were on shore at Liverpool, and actually re-embarked their plans to get back out of sight of the Mersey. Several families have arrived in Liverpool, intending to settle there, but I prophecy that before twelve months is over, more of them will have returned to the land of mine who came over in the last Cunard steamer but one, with a family from the South, who gave out their intention to make England their home, met the master of the group the other day in London and asked him what he thought of it. "Oh!" exclaimed the disappointed gentleman, with an expression of despair in his face, which my friend sought in vain to reproduce, "I have the blue devils until I don't know how to stand it. We are all sick of stopping here, and are going back in a week or two."

Important Decision.

A decision of no little importance to the people of Tennessee was made by the Supreme Court, during its last sitting. The case in question is this: During the first year of the war the plaintiffs in this case made sale of some produce, before, however, the payments were made, the negroes became free, by virtue of President Lincoln's proclamation. The result was, that the defendants refused to pay the sum stipulated in the contract, on the ground that the plaintiff in the case had given warrantees to the effect that the negroes were to be slaves for life, and that the proclamation in question destroyed these rights or warrantees, delegated in the case made by the plaintiff. The court decided that all slaves purchased prior to or during the war, the emancipation proclamation destroying the right to hold such slaves, that the loss must fall upon the parties holding the property at the time the proclamation was made.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The aggregate receipts of Internal Revenue or the fiscal year promises to reach, without doubt, the round sum of $310,000,000, and of evenue from all sources, $340,000,000.

The *Tribune* learns through a private letter received in New York from a gentleman now in Mexico, that the French transport which left Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., had on board the sum of $5,000,000, which was being sent to France as a part of the "indemnity" from the Emperor of Mexico to the French Government.

About twelve thousand Fenians assembled outside of Jones' woods on Sunday, and listened to a long speech from the chief organizer, James Stevens, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed was pure enthusiastic. His remarks were listened to with considerable attention. He concluded with the assurance that before the close of this present year the sunburst should be unfurled in Ireland.

Intelligence has been communicated at the Navy Department, that Rear Admiral Montgomery, with Captain Fox, was spoken about the 7th inst., one hundred miles from St. Johns, N. B., with all well on board. Intelligence of her arrival out is expected this week.

A Buffalo dispatch of yesterday says: The Western Unitarian Conference closed their session in this city on Saturday evening. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—Rev. O. A. Brownson. Vice Presidents—A. H. Livermore, Hon. Charles May, of Kalamazoo, Michigan; Corresponding Secretary—Rev. S. B. Camp, of Toledo, Ohio; Recording Secretary—Rev. J. G. Forman, of Carondelet, Missouri; Treasurer—Jefferson Wiley, Esq., of Detroit; Executive Committee—Rev. Lothrop Taples, Rev. A. D. Mayo, Rev. R. L. Collier, O. Steele, Esq., J. C. Hilton, Esq. Standing Finance Committee—Jefferson Wiley, Esq., A. C. Prince, Esq., of Detroit. A resolution was passed instructing the Standing Finance Committee to raise six thousand dollars from the Unitarian churches of the west for missionary purposes the ensuing year. On Sunday Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, preached in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, in the evening. The next Conference is to be held at Chicago.

A *Tribune* Washington special says: The new tariff is so near completed that it is expected the Committee can finish it at their session to-morrow. They have so far cut down what is known among American manufacturers as the old well tried tariff, prepared by a year's labor, and resulting the various interests that were asking protection, that a number of leading interests say they will have no protection, and already combinations are being made on the Committee to so amend the bill as to give it a protective character. The endeavor to obtain a duty of one per cent per pound on soda ash, which is now all imported, until some extensive works could be built here that will enable American manufacturers to sell at two cents per pound, which during the war rated from four to twelve cents, failed yesterday. Mr. Morrill thought because there were no manufactories here now for that purpose that soda-ash should come in free duty, and the Committee struck out the whole clause, chemicals and dye stuffs, wines and liquors, and other like articles, from which a large of great revenue could be derived, are to be passed over entirely for want of time. The Committee could not be wanted one dollar to protect them from the Nova Scotia article, mined on the seaboard. They will only get fifty cents—that is the amount the Senate raises to.

A Indianapolis dispatch of June 21st says: A most brutal and wholesale murder was committed about two miles from Orangeville, Orange county, on Tuesday morning last. About 9 hours before daylight, three men (disguised) entered the house of Joseph Woodward, killed Woodward, his wife and his sister, inflicted wounds upon his mother and child, from which it is not probable she will recover. A man named Sanderson was arrested yesterday in Orangeville as the principal author of the crime. Sanderson was under indictment for arson; the Woodward family the only witnesses against him, and it is supposed he murdered the family as they were to put away all evidences of his crime.

The River at Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, June 25.—Evening—River falling rapidly, with six feet water in the canal. Weather clear. *Mercury 97.*

FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Tax Bill Finished in the Senate.

The House Will Non-concur in its Amendment.

The Tariff Bill Reported in the House.

It Seems to Give General Dissatisfaction.

Proposed Suit Against Illinois Central Railroad.

Jeff. Davis's Health Again Failing.

House Army Bill Thrown Overboard by the Senate.

Bill to Reimburse West Virginia Signed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 25.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate finished the tax bill to-day. They adopted no important amendments, although a very large number were offered during the day. The bill will probably reach the House on Wednesday, when, without the usual reference, the Committee on Ways and Means will non-concur in the amendments of the Senate, and ask a Committee of Conference. It has been decided to do this to avoid delay, as the committee has noted the Senate's amendments as they have been agreed to in that body, and are opposed to every one of them. The important provisionson which there is a disagreement, are the cotton tax, income tax, the question of the consumers tax and the national bank tax and the free list. It is thought the cotton tax will be compromised on three cents a pound.

The Tariff Bill.

The Tariff bill was reported in the House today, and it presents every evidence of the haste with which it was gotten up. The Committee only consider it a temporary measure. To those who examined it, including a large number of manufacturers awaiting its publicity, it seemed to give general dissatisfaction. The high tariff men certainly do not like it. In the single instance of bituminous coal, the tariff is placed lower than the internal revenue tax.

The Illinois Central Railroad.

The question of entering suit against the Illinois Central Railroad company, to prevent by injunction the transportation of troops, came up again in the House to-day. The Senate refused to concur in the House proposition to institute such suit, and the House to-day insisted on it. The whole matter now goes to a Committee of Conference. The point on which it is proposed to base the suit is that in the act of Congress donating lands to the Illinois Central Railroad, it is declared that said road should transport free of charge all Government supplies and munitions of war. The amount involved is said to be over one million dollars.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The only Senate amendment to the army appropriation bill which the House concurred in to-day, was that making an appropriation of two millions of dollars for the Freedmen's Bureau, for purchase of subsistence, clothing, school houses, etc.

Jeff. Davis.

Ex-Governor Pratt, of the counsel for Jeff. Davis, had an interview with the President to-day, and again urged the release of his client or his removal to another place. He declares that he is failing rapidly in health. Horace Greeley has again strongly indorsed the application for his release on paroie. The President, so far as is known, is still averse to any change.

Increase of the Army.

As was fully anticipated, the Senate Military Committee have thrown overboard the House bill for increasing the regular army, and it is now feared that the bill will be lost, unless a conference committee can be had at once and a compromise effected. General Grant urges this course. He is very anxious for an increase of the army at this session.

Railroad Grants.

The President has just approved of a joint resolution explanatory of an act relating to a donation of public lands in Wisconsin for railroad purposes. It provides that the words "in alternate sections designated by odd numbers" in the act entitled "an act, granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads, in the State of Wisconsin," approved May 5th, 1856, shall, without forfeiture to said State or its assigns of any rights or claims under said act or exemption from any of the conditions or obligations imposed thereby, be construed to authorize the location of the line of said road in said third section, indicated along and upon the following route: from the city of Portage by the way of the city of Ripon, in the county of Fon-du-Lac, and the city of Berlin, in the county of Green Lake to Stevens Point, and thence to Bayfield, and thence to Superior, on Lake Superior. It is the intention of this resolution to give the assent of the United States to the disposition made by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin of the said grant referred to, and the change of route for the railroad in aid of which the same is granted, and not to affect any other disposition or change of the grant aforesaid.

Chicago Offices.

There is no immediate prospect of any further changes being made in the Chicago offices, though applicants are numerous and the pressure is quite strong. Leonard Swett is among the late arrivals who are interested in a change.

Public Lands in the South.

The President notified the House to-day that he had signed a bill for disposing of the public lands in the Southern States. That all the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida shall be disposed of according to the stipulations of the homestead law of the 20th of May, 1862, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, approved 21st of March, 1864, but with this restriction; that until the expiration of two years from and after the passage of this act no entry shall be made for more than a half quarter section, or eighty acres, and in addition of the sum of ten dollars, required to be paid by the second section of said act, there shall be paid the sum of five dollars at the time of the issue of each patent, and that the public lands in said State shall be disposed of in no other manner after the passage of this act; *provided*, that no distinction or discrimination shall be made in the construction or execution on account of race or color.

Reimbursing West Virginia.

The President also notified the House to-day, that he had signed an act to reimburse the State of West Virginia, for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and paying military forces, to aid in suppressing the rebellion. It provides for the immediate appointment of three Commissioners, who shall proceed at once to examine all the expenditures made by said State, allowing only for disbursements made and amounts assumed by the State for enrolling, equipping, subsisting, transporting, supplying and paying such troops as were called into service by the Governor at the request of the United States Department Commander commanding the district in which West Virginia may at the time have been included, or by the express order or concurrence of such commander, which may have been employed in suppressing the rebellion in said State, and no allowances shall be made for any troops which did not perform actual military service in full concert and co-operation with the authorities of the United States, and subject to their orders.

Commissioners Appointed.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the names of Wm. G. Mosely and General John B. Stephenson, of Missouri, and General A. S. Williams, of Michigan, as Commissioners to audit and adjust the claims of Missouri, under the law just passed, against the general government for services of the State militia during the war.

Contested Election.

The Committee on Elections to-day decided in the case of the Fourth District of Missouri, of Boyd *versus* Kelso, that the latter was entitled to his seat. The Committee have now only one case remaining, that of Koontz *versus* Coffroth, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania District, a decision will be made in a day or so, and probably against Coffroth.

Pardoned.

A few special cases of applications for pardon were granted by the President to-day. Among the many petitions on file, ten persons were pardoned under the 13th exception of the Amnesty Proclamation, known as the $20,000 clause.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

LIBEL CASE DECIDED.

The jury in the libel case of McGhan vs. Cleppane, the latter getting the former discharged from the War Department by charging him with disloyalty, returned a verdict of three thousand dollars damages.

THE FENIANS.

In the House to-day General Banks stated that he had reason to believe steps have been taken by our Government to ask Great Britain to release the Fenian prisoners.

AMERICANS ARRESTED IN IRELAND.

The President's communication in reference to American citizens arrested in Ireland, states that our minister in London and consuls have applied for their release, and all but two have been set at liberty. These, it is thought, will be.

MEXICO.

Imperial Wagon Train Captured.

Disastrous Rout of the Imperialists.

Two Imperial Regiments Go Over to the Liberals.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, received to-day, the following telegram from the Mexican Consul at New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, June 24, 1866.—I have official information that on the 10th inst., General M. Escobedo captured near the city of Camargo, a train of the enemy, consisting of 250 wagons with teams of twelve mules each, loaded with merchandise, worth over one million of dollars. General Escobedo also captured eleven pieces of artillery, with ammunition, and over 800 prisoners. He considers this victory as the end of the war on the Rio Grande.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—A dispatch to the *Commercial* dated Brownsville, Texas, June 18th, says: A train of two hundred and fifty wagons laden with valuable merchandise, started by General Mejia from Matamoras to Monterey, guarded by sixteen hundred Imperial troops under General Olivera, were attacked on the sixteenth between Carmargo and Meir by General Escabedo, at the head of four thousand Liberals. The imperial loss was five hundred killed and wounded and eight hundred prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, and the entire train of wagons, valued at two millions of dollars. The Liberal loss was slight. General Olivera, was severely wounded, and escaped capture.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—Brownsville correspondence says that the late attack and capture near Matamoras, a regiment of Imperial Lancers and one large Imperial infantry regiment went over to the Liberal side. The Austrian regiments lost all their officers, and all their men but two were killed. Cortinas' guerrillas lost only one hundred men, all killed. The value of the train captured is estimated at a million and a half dollars. Bagdad has been evacuated and the troops sent to reinforce Matamoras, which is in danger of attack by Escobedo.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Second City in the Union—The Great Lake Tunnel—The Douglas Monument —A Weighty Bride—Sunday shower.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
CHICAGO, June 23, 1866.

This city, which thirty years ago was known as a mere settlement, is now entitled to be ranked, numerically, as second in the Union. It certainly presents a most wonderful illustration of what can be accomplished through capital and enterprise properly directed. The writer was here thirty years ago, and on his return a few days since, could scarcely recognize the place. Vast indeed have been the changes. One of the great difficulties under which the citizens of the Garden City have heretofore labored, has been in getting a sufficient supply of pure water. This, it is confidently expected, will be obviated upon the completion of the tunnel, which is now being pushed forward to completion as rapidly as circumstances will permit. It is certainly the most wonderful and gigantic enterprise ever conceived by the mind of man, and to the uninitiated in scientific matters, cannot be fully comprehended when seen. During the sitting of the Peace Congress in this city, the delegates, through the politeness of John G. Gindley, President of the Illinois Tunnel Co. Works, were invited to view this stupendous work. Under the direction of E. S. Chesbrough, Esq., City Engineer, the party, after a pleasant sail, arrived at the outer crib, two miles from the lake shore. Here all who desired it were lowered down nearly a hundred feet from the top of the lake, upon a platform, to the point where the tunnel is now being tunneling. Nearly or quite a mile has been completed from this outside point, and as the work is also progressing from the shore, each little donkey is entertained that those engaged in the labor handle about $25 per week a year. As the contractors who are so successfully carrying out this great work, James J. Ball and James Goodwin, are residents of Pittsburg, and the heavy, important castings are required from Pittsburg, they of course will be entitled to some credit. The work is being carried on under the personal supervision of gentlemen who are known as a gentleman of intelligence, enlarged views, and great practical experience in public works of all kinds. He has been here constantly for over two years, never leaving his office for a day, and is, I am informed, industry and perseverance, with thorough, practical knowledge, will win, he is bound to succeed.

Another point of great interest to strangers visiting here is the Douglas monument. It was intended to lay the corner stone on the Fourth of July, but as it was desired to have the President of the United States, and a many of the Cabinet present as possible, it was postponed until after the Presidential fear, some three weeks after which President Johnson has signified his intention positively to be present. The monument will be, as to many descriptions of this monument have been written and published, it is not necessary to repeat it here.

While going about sight-seeing, we dropped into Col. Wood's Museum, and there I saw another "big thing, viz: the largest woman in the world. Her name is Miss Anna Swan, No. in 1842, and that her father was a German stock broker, who weighed 370 pounds. Her daughter weighs 311 pounds; while she at present weighs 722 pounds. Her height is 8 feet 1 inch; girth around the waist, 7 around the chest, and 32 inches around the arm. Her occupation previous to entering the show business was a milliner, in which she followed for five years in the Northwestern counties of Missouri. She has been in the show business twenty-one months. The lady, although not strikingly handsome, has a pleasing and good natured countenance, and possesses great conversational powers. Miss Keithley informed us that she had never been sick a day, but that her intended lived in Pittsburgh. She declined to give his name.

That this is emphatically a fast place, is most amply illustrated here on Sundays. Some of the Pittsburgh boys who left the city of Mayor Mc Carthy's administration, in reference to the Sunday liquor trade, should come out here. They can get full, fill the little nipps every few steps, indeed, Sunday is the gayest day in the week here, and should any temperance fanatic, &c., &c., are all open, and doing a flourishing business. A stranger coming in here on the first day of the week would never think of the Sabbath.

Yours, &c.,
O.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

SALEM, OHIO, June 23d, 1866.

My attention was this day called to an article, copied from the Newark (Ohio) *Advocate*, into your columns, in which I am vilely and wickedly slandered. I have already published a card in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, into which this article was also copied, and have sent an appointment to Newark that I may publicly meet this slanderous report. My appointment as State temperance lecturer for the Good Templars, already made in Ohio, will not allow my visiting Pittsburgh before the first week in August. But, if time and hands of temperance will secure me a hall in which to speak, I will rejoice in the opportunity thus offered of defending myself in your city, where I have no introduction through the malice of a disunion editor, but have been an unopinionated stranger. By publishing this card you will do me an act of justice, and confer a favor on the Order for which I labor. Yours truly,

ALLEN T. THOMPSON.

The Guernsey *Times* says that Mr. Thomas Stewart, of Cambridge, was forced to shoot a valuable horse, belonging to him, a few days since, on account of the animal having become mad from the bite of a rabid dog, also belonging to Mr. Stewart. The horse was valued at $400 or $500. It was noticed further, that before he was killed that something was wrong with him, but no one had any idea of what it was. He was noticed to bite at the air, and snapping like a dog at everything that came within his reach. He bought a few days since near him, with his teeth, and shook it as a dog would, afterwards stamping it to death with his feet. He then himself severely a number of times, and also bit another horse quite severely, taking out a large piece of flesh.

The Nandsen (Henry county) *Signal* says:—Many farmers tell us that the weevil is taking what wheat there was left by the cold weather of last winter. Prospects were good for at least a little crop, but the weevil destroyed most of it, but the probability is now that there will be but few fields harvested in this vicinity.

The Lebanon *Star* says that the second trial in the case of Lydia Peacock vs. Henry Snell, for breach of marriage contract, was concluded last Monday; verdict for the plaintiff, damages assessed at $2,666. In the first trial damages were assessed at $5,000. Plaintiff forty-three years old; defendant seventy-five years old.

The Delaware *Gazette* says: The wool trade during the past week has been unusually active, and we learn the great bulk of the clip of our county has been disposed of at prices ranging from 50 to 55 cents, the average being about 52½ cents. About 200,000 pounds have been bought by our principal dealers.

The Springfield *Republic* says: A farmer, whose name we did not learn, brought into town this (Tuesday) morning a pig having one head and two fore legs and six hind legs. The formation seemed perfect until back of the shoulders, where commenced two small collumns, and after the middle of the back two nearly perfect parts of a pig. The pig lived but a few hours after birth.

The Columbus *Journal* says: In several counties, supervisors have warned the members of the National Guard, that they will either have to do the accustomed work on the roads, or pay the $3 commutation, the supervisors assuming the official power to levy and discharge. The matter has been referred to the Adjutant General for decision, and he has referred it to the Attorney General for consideration.

On Saturday last a line of thirteen telegraph poles between Cambridge and Washington, Guernsey county, were shivered to pieces by lightning. About seventeen years ago the poles standing in the same localities were destroyed in the same way.

London, Madison county, is to have a new town hall, 75 by 35 feet in size, and a new bank, with a capital of $100,000. The parties in the last enterprise are A. shanklin, Wm. Jones, Robert Hoge and Mrs. Eliza Carisman.

The trial of Alexander McConnell, for the alleged murder of Mrs. Colvin, at Olmstead, the particulars of which are familiar to all our readers, commenced on Saturday morning. There was but a slight manifestation of public interest, as but very few spectators were in attendance. The prisoner appeared and took a seat near his counsel. He was attired in a neat and plain suit, and seemed to be cheerful and unconcerned. Mr. Colvin, the husband of the murdered woman, was the first witness. The counsel in the case are: For the State, M. S. Castle and Albert Slade. For the defense, Charles W. Palmer and Robert E. Knight.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

The Scheme a Menace to the United States—What Fruit Will it Bring Forth?

The late Fenian movement upon the Canadian border was a lesson that the Canadians should profit by, but it is not thought they will, so long as they persist in setting up a new nationality through the proposed confederation. The Toronto correspondent of the New York *Herald* asks: Now that confederation has been, owing to various causes, rendered a certainty, it becomes an important question, what will be its fruits? The advocates of the scheme claim that it will consolidate British power on this continent and serve as a check upon the expanding policy of the United States; that it will reduce the public expenditures, lighten the burdens of the people and become the nucleus of a great nation in the future, with one arm clasping the Atlantic and the other the Pacific ocean. I must confess I cannot see it in this light. The interests of the various colonies are in many instances so diametrically antagonistic, politically and religiously, that confederation is destined to breed local jealousies, array one colony against another, and in the end one after another will seek safety in withdrawing from the compact and entering the American Union. The assertion that expenses of government will be lessened is erroneous. With ten or a dozen local legislatures where now there are but six, of course there must be increased expenses in all departments of the civil service. With many new offices created for needy friends and ministers, the colonies will soon find their debt millions where it is now thousands. That confederation will render the colonies more defensible is all moonshine. The moment they aspire to a nation, as they will under confederation, England will consider her duty to the colonies fulfilled, and say to them, as she has already hinted through the London *Times* and other organs, that if they wish to have a nationality they must defend themselves. The colonists thrown upon their own resources, must lay themselves thirty or forty millions per year to organize and maintain a standing army, or falling in that, conspicuously await a war between England and the United States; to fall a prey to a conquering army of Americans, or witness the smelting out of their nationality and upon its ruins the erection of a new Irish nationality by half a million sons of Erin, who have fought their way from the Canada frontier would be in possession of the Fenians. Mr. Secretary Seward to say, "Sweeny, I will shut my eye to-day, and to-night I will sleep. I would be an Irish Republic when Seward awoke. Will Canada confederate? Not by a long shot. Yours truly,

ALLEN T. THOMPSON.

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INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.

Hamill Hopeful of the Result—Presentation of a Testimonial to Henry Kelley.

Hamill continues punctual in taking his daily exercises on the Tyne, and expresses himself confident of being up to time on the day of the race. Indeed, he and his friends on the spot are confident that he is in better trim, and better oar than he has ever yet done in public, so they say. Kelley was to arrive at Newcastle on the 8th, to make arrangements for his future domicile pending the forthcoming match. The *Newcastle Journal* gives the following account of the late presentation to Kelley:

On Wednesday evening about 400 gentlemen and others well known in connection with the aquatic meet in the north, assembled in the Champion of the Thames, by the presentation to him of upwards of 100 guineas, as a token of esteem and commemoration of his victory over Robert Chambers, of Newcastle, in August last, and in further evidence of the high regard in which he and his character as a public man. The supper and presentation took place in the Gateshead Town Hall, the ordinary dining room of which was set apart for this night only, and Mr. Charles Morton, the lessee of the Tyne theatre, and the well known solicitor, took the chair, faced by Mr. Parker, the mayor of Gateshead, and others. The noted persons present are too numerous to mention. The usual toasts were followed by that of the evening, the giving which in a manner dwelt upon the brilliant victory Kelley had achieved on the Tyne, and the honor he had brought to the banks of the Thames, the only proper home of the championship. He concluded by a hope that Kelley and Hamill would meet for the title against both Southerner and Northerner, and have a fair field and no favor. Last year there was a massive silver vase shipped cup, thirty-four inches in height, standing on a plateau of rock work, with a figure of Victory crowning a boat's crew, and swans gracefully floating. It is surmounted by a figure of Victory, with an emblematic wreath, and on its sides are a view of Putney and a representation of a boat race, and it is inscribed, "Presented to the Champion of the World and Champion of the Thames, by Henry Kelley, in recognition of his unparalleled victory on the Tyne, and in commemoration of his having, on August 8th, 1866, restored to the banks of the Thames the championship which had for years been the proud boast of Englishmen." Its handles are formed of figures of Father Thames, with bull-rushes and water-lilies entwined, and the whole is most amazing. They drove the figure of J. Hamill, No. 2, the latest Putney boat, which is built of pine, is 31 feet long, weighs nearly 90 ounces, and is valued at £20, and is one of the handsomest ever offered to any public competition. Mr. Kelley, in returning thanks for the champion, and other toasts and amusements kept the company until late hour.

AFTER THE CONTEST.

The New York *Herald* says: Among well informed sports it is currently reported that the great staten Island oarsman, North shore Farmer, who has just come off victorious in the late match between himself and the Brighton Pet, and the latter's backers have put up the stake for a fresh fight, is about to challenge Hamill, should the latter succeed in winning the championship of England.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

A Cashier and his Whole Family Gagged —The Cashier Forced to Open the Vaults —The Robbers Escape with their Plunder—Sharp Pursuit—Arrest of a Suspected Party.

The details of the robbery of the Village National Bank at Bowdoinham, Me., have been received, and taken altogether, it proves to be one of the most daring of the kind ever committed in the United States.

It appears that the robbers, three in number, commenced operations at about two o'clock on Friday morning, at which time they entered the house of Mr. Butterfield, the cashier of the bank, and proceeded to his room, partially stunned him by a blow upon the head. Upon recovering consciousness he saw three men, their faces disguised with masks, standing by his bedside armed with pistols and knives, who threatened to kill him at once unless he arose and delivered up the keys of the bank. To this Mr. Butterfield made no reply, whereupon he was fired with small cards, being bound hand and foot, and was then placed in his mouth, made of a pillow case, and also tied securely around the head so as to prevent his cries from being heard. He was then left where the keys were concealed. In the same bed lay a little son of Mr. Butterfield, about three years of age, who was also tied, at the same time, and bound in a similar manner as his father.

The cries of alarm of the boy, which could not be entirely suppressed, aroused the mother, who in her own words further describes the scene: Before he was killed that something was wrong with him, but no one had any idea of what it was. He was noticed to bite at the air, and snapping like a dog at everything that came within his reach. He bought a few days since near him, with his teeth, and shook it as a dog would, afterwards stamping it to death with his feet. He then himself severely a number of times, and also bit another horse quite severely, taking out a large piece of flesh.

The Nandsen (Henry county) *Signal* says:—Many farmers tell us that the weevil is taking what wheat there was left by the cold weather of last winter. Prospects were good for at least a little crop, but the weevil destroyed most of it, but the probability is now that there will be but few fields harvested in this vicinity.

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POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
MEADVILLE, June 25, 1866.

Complete returns from every district give S. N. Pettis from five to twenty-seven majority over D. A. Finney, for the Union congressional nomination.

CRAWFORD, PA., NOMINATIONS.

The Meadville *Republican* of Saturday says:—The contest yesterday for the Republican nominations was very exciting, and the vote polled very large. In the city the whole number of votes cast was 798, a larger number than the Republicans cast at the last Presidential election. Mr. Finney carried the North Ward by a majority of 35, and Mr. Pettis carried the South Ward by 85 majority. The vote in the county on Congress is very close, and if the figures reported are correct, Mr. Finney will have a majority of about 50. But the figures may be varied by the official returns. We omit any table of figures to-day owing to the incompleteness of the returns received. On the Additional Law Judgeship, Col. Richmond has quite a large majority, judging from the returns received. J. T. Chase and J. Boyd Espy seem to have the inside track for Assembly. The vote on Prothonotary is a good deal "mixed," but Brooks is ahead at present and appears to have the best chance. The race between Capt. Peck and Ellsworth, for Sheriff, is close. Keep Fast a very large majority for Register and Recorder, Hollister has no opposition for Clerk of the Courts. The veteran Commissioner and Auditor is lost sight of in the interest felt on the higher offices.

The Titusville *Herald* says: We have no further returns of the primary meetings of Friday last. Steuben township gives Finney a majority of 66, and the retur

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:

SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:

JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:

ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:

HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:

JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:

GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:

SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

SELF-RELIANCE.

He who does nothing for himself will not amount to much. Relying continually on others will always place one far in the rear, so far that he will be lucky if he is not totally lost sight of. Nothing venture nothing won, if not carried too far, is sound philosophy, and mainly a good rule for any man to adopt. And what is good for an individual is equally good for a city or any community. No city—no man—ever achieved great objects without manifesting eminently the quality of self-reliance. The world over, it will hold good that self-reliance, coupled with a fair amount of intelligence, has been the quality that has won success and achieved great things. It is the first quality necessary to individual greatness, the essential element, the condition precedent to any prosperity. Not only will the gods help those who help themselves, but fortune may be won in spite of obstacles and opposing circumstances, through persistent effort, wherever self-reliance must necessarily be the impelling power.

—So much for general principles, or practical observations in a general way. The application we desire to make has reference specially to the situation Pittsburgh finds herself in concerning railway and other improvements, which she has been long praying somebody—anybody that would do it—would build. Her prayers have been answered to a limited extent only. Prayers of that description are generally answered for a mercenary motive, and it not unfrequently happens that it had been better had they not been answered at all. There be millers whose toll amounts to the largest part of the grist. Precisely what Pittsburgh should do is to cultivate the quality of self-reliance—inculcate belief in herself, in her own capacity, in her own power, in her present strength and her future greatness. She should realize that her future is in her own hands—that it is unworthy of her to ask the favor of some body else,—that nobody will voluntarily bestow greatness and prosperity,—but that she must, as she readily can, command it herself. Instead of consenting to be tributary to others, she should determine that others shall be tributary to her. It is totally unworthy of her to think of dangling at the tail of anybody's kite. She has within herself all that is requisite for independent growth—to become the center of vast tributary regions. She is abundantly able to go alone, to put on something like independent habits, to adopt independent modes of thought, and to do and be in all things as far ahead of the times,—the inferior of none, but in enterprise and influence the superior of many. Do we want the Allegheny Valley Railroad completed, an independent trunk line, and would it confer incalculable benefits on the city? Why should not Pittsburgh, like a full grown man, cease relying on others, step forward and complete the enterprise? Do you say you cannot? Then cease to speak of Pittsburgh other than as a Provincial town, already in its decadence, without force, and altogether unworthy of consideration. Is the Connellsville Railroad an enterprise of vast importance? Then cease to expect somebody else will put it through. Is there any reason for supposing that prayers in future will be answered any better than prayers in the past have been? Is the past in this respect so satisfactory that the like of it is all that can be desired in the future?

Let us have a new spirit, for it is the only way to achieve the objects so long waited for, and yet so intimately related to the future of our city. We know it to be an impeachment of the intelligence of the people to intimate that they cannot, if they will, command success and the highest degree of prosperity and greatness, through their own efforts, exerted in behalf of improvements and for the developement of our vast resources on every hand. Henceforth let Pittsburgh rely upon herself—not only that, but let her resolve that her railroads shall be built, the Ohio river improved, the several precincts and boroughs consolidated into one great city—the Metropolis of a vast region of country,—and that a thousand things shall be done, which success will be done, if the spirit of self-reliance be but properly cultivated and infused into well directed efforts.

CHURCH SECESSIONISTS IN A BAD FIX.

The portion of the Presbytery of Louisville who seceded last week from their connection with the Old School church, has already run upon some of the troubles incident to disorderly conduct. Like their prototypes in the other secession, they expected to take a large share of the corporate property that lay within their bounds along with them. But a Chancellor's decision has nipped this hope in the bud. They also complain of the action of the Synod of Kentucky, to whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction they belonged, for appointing a certain committee to do certain things in reference to the Walnut Street Church in Louisville. That appointment by the Synod is pronounced by the Presbytery to be "irregular and highly injurious to good order in the church." The action of the committee, so appointed by the Synod, is declared by the Presbytery to be "reckless, violent and revolutionary." They also refuse to recognize the session of the Walnut Street Church.

It will be seen, therefore, that this body of Regulators in general have a good deal of up hill work before them in their enterprise of reducing the church and the State to their will. The General Assembly, regarded as utterly hopeless, they have already repudiated and thrown overboard. The synod of Kentucky they intend, if possible, to turn into the back track, that they themselves have taken. The Walnut Street Church they hope to conciliate sufficiently to answer their purposes, and of the church property question, Dr. WILSON, who appears to be second only, in command, to Rev. T. ROBINSON, of Canada fame, expresses himself hopefully in the following words:

"The great difficulty was that of church property, arising from the decision of Chancellor Pirtle. That can be reversed. He had confidence in the judiciary of Kentucky, and he did not believe that they would give three fourths of the property of this Presbytery to this northern, radical, abolition faction."

Mr. WICKLIFFE also expressed the hope "that the decision of the Chancery Court may not be the law of the land." Mr. WILSON'S sanguine hope is not particularly complimentary to the judiciary. The Rev. gentleman, however, is not so entirely confident in the judiciary as not to have some misgivings as to possible decisions affecting the relations of himself and other clergymen of his body to their congregations and church property, for he says:

"He presumed that in July he and others of this assembly will be invited by M'Kee, Avery and others" [members of Presbytery that adhere to the General Assembly] "to leave our pulpits. Not to go forward, will be to surrender to them."

The going forward in this case meant the putting in of a Mr. CARSON as pastor of the Fourth Church, in a divided state, some of the members being opposed to Mr. CARSON, and to the secession Presbytery. Mr. WILSON therefore said, "Put Mr. CARSON in as pastor, and then they cannot go through with their great object and join him out when they please. It is prudence sometimes to hurry." So, they agreed "to put Mr. CARSON in" the same evening. But alas! for "the best laid schemes of mice and men," the dissentient elements of the congregation, as well as some difference of opinion in the body itself, and a rainy evening, were against them. The report says "there being but *few of the Presbytery* and a small audience present, it was almost impossible to attend to any business, and half an hour was devoted" (profitably, let it be hoped), "to devotional exercises, *singing* and prayer." And the "putting Mr. CARSON in" was deferred for the night.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In the Sunday issue of the Philadelphia *Press* we find the following editorial paragraph:

"Mr. J. W. Forney's speech, defining his position as a candidate for United States Senator, pronounced at Lebanon, in this State, on Thursday evening last, will be published at length in to-morrow's *Press*. It will be a full and candid review or the whole political situation."

In announcing himself for the highest position within the gift of the people of Pennsylvania, Mr. FORNEY has chosen a method of reaching the voters—provided this is the time to do it—which has our decided approval, when it is generally agreed to. Appealing to the people direct from the stump, independent of conventions, committees, or other clap-trap machinery, is something we like, and in Mr. FORNEY'S case it shows reliance on one's own powers and belief in one's own merits which argue the presence of some of the qualities essential in a successful public man. Mr. FORNEY'S views, like those of other men presumed to aspire to the Senatorship, are supposed to be in accord with the principles of the Union party. If they are not, he will not of course appeal to the party for support. If they are, he has in this respect no advantage over other aspirants. It is not presumed that Mr. FORNEY can set up anything peculiar in his own behalf. If he shall establish his equality he will probably think himself fortunate, for within the borders of our good State there are men the party would gladly honor with the Senatorship, and to be deemed the equal of them would be an honor of which Mr. FORNEY might be proud. Mr. FORNEY has probably calculated the consequences to the Union cause of inviting a direct issue on the Senatorship in his own person, giving, as it will, to the contest a character totally different from what, up to this moment, it has had. The canvass between General GEARY and the Hon. HEISTER CLYMER has thus far been smooth and eminently satisfactory. Whether the immediate presence of Mr. FORNEY will be equal to the introduction of an element of strength or the reverse, persons may differ now and can be decided only at a later day.

It is unnecessary to say there will be other candidates, but whether any of them will take the stump, or whether they will think it more expedient to permit the question to take the usual course, we have no opinion to express, although we have an impression on the subject.

CALLING THE SLAVE ROLL.

The confident boast of ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of the Bunker Hill Monument, has been ridiculed in various styles. The apology for slavery has issued somewhat differently from what he anticipated, and in postponing this splendid achievement of his ambition has thrown a doubt over the accomplishment of it at any time. It is announced, however, that in the place of his exile, Mr. TOOMBS still entertains the hope of ultimately reaching that peculiar felicity.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS has said that Mr. TOOMBS has virtually done the thing, and that he has received a very respectable response from very respectable New England statesmen and politicians. This was only Mr. PHILLIPS'S rhetorical way of signifying his idea of the sycophantic advocacy and apology for slavery by Northern men. And if Mr. TOOMBS gets a sight of some of the democratic papers, in his place of exile, he may imagine that he hears them still answering, "Here," "Here," when he calls them as his slaves. If he could glance into the sanctums of some of the editors and into some of the ecclesiastical meetings and conventions, he might be lulled into a momentary obliviousness of the stern fact, that the abolition of slavery is *fait accompli*.

Apart from these few visionary exceptions, obtruding upon the notice as the Rip Van Winkles rise from their sleep and rub their sage brows, or even not apart from them. Mr. ROBERT TOOMBS, once member of Congress, now an unwilling resident of Cuba, standing at the foot of Bunker Hill monument and calling the roll of his quondam darkies, would present a highly entertaining picture to the imagination. It would be a renewal of the scene in Shakspeare:

"*Glendower*, I can call spirits from the vasty deep.
Hotspur. Well, so can I, and so can any man."

But will they come when you call them?"

Nary darkey. They are mustered out of that service. Some of them might, perhaps, be found on the old plantation, but not slaves any more. And Mr. TOOMBS may as well dismiss his cherished hope of seeing the sable crowd rally at his call on Bunker Hill, or any other hill, valley or plain over which the Flag of Freedom waves. And the Rip Van Winkles, too, who have only enough of political vitality left in their sleepy bones, to cry Abolition, Abolition, must take up a different note, more suited to the times we live in, if they expect ever to resume their place in the land of living political men. The "drowsy tinkling" of their old song on abolition will never awaken slavery from its deep grave. And it can only stimulate the people who are friends of freedom to add thousand shovels more of earth on the political mound that has covered the remains of the Democratic party for the past six years.

PERSONAL.

—Hend Stevens, it is known, dislikes Sumner about as badly as he does the President. Speaking of the distinguished Massachusetts Senator, he is reported to have said:—"Sumner is a fool, sir, with whom no one can converse without the aid of a dictionary, and in whose oracular chaff it is idle to look for even the classical pair of mustard seed."

—The Princess de Metternich, Austrian ambassadress, is said to ridicule the Prussian minister whenever she sees him. She is a lively lady, homely, dressy, and witty. The other night she was in no humor for conversation, and after being fatigued by the rattling chit-chat of her hair dresser, she curtly replied, when he asked her how she desired her hair dressed: "In silence!" The "artist" stepped back a pace or two, gazed in meditation on the Princess's head, and said: "Madam, I do not deny the effect of that head dress will be great; but, really, I do not feel equal to the task of extemporizing it. Nattes, discretes and bandeaux mysterieux cannot be gotten up extempore. To-morrow I'll be prepared to carry your excellent suggestion into execution. The principles for the rest of that night there was such a country as Prussia, and such a wretch as Bismark.

—The editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel* says, on the authority of a letter from General Lee to himself, that the General desires to write a history of the war, but has not thus far made satisfactory progress on account of the loss of his papers.

—General Jaws, late of the rebel army, who has recently elected Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Court of Richmond county, N. C., has received an order from General Tillson, commanding in the State, forbidding him to hold or exercise any political office. The order was similar to that served on Semmes.

—Hon. J. W. Patterson, the newly elected United States Senator from New Hampshire, will deliver an oration at Portland, Maine, July 4.

—C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, the reaper man, has recently given another instance of his liberality. He has added $5,000 to his contribution of $20,000 for the endowment of a professorship in Washington College, Virginia, and now he gives $50,000 to the Union Theological Seminary. Hampden Sydney, Prince Edward county, Virginia.

—The Paris correspondents of American newspapers are a curious set of fellows. They agree in denouncing the whole scheme of a Conference a *fiasco*, which evaporated before it had even advanced so far as a first meeting, and unite together in denying that Louis Napoleon is at all responsible for the failure. The French Emperor certainly has not tampered with these men.

—An equestrian statue of the late Brevet Lieutenant General Scott is to be erected in New York city.

—Brigham Young has caused the arrest of a man for asking him whether he was married.

—The estate of the late Ralph Huntingdon, of Boston, will foot up one million of dollars in round numbers. The principal heir is his only daughter, Mrs. John W. James, a childless widow.

—The remarkable beauty of the American ladies seems to be the leading topic of European society. Wherever they appear the compliments thus tendered are undoubtedly deserved. A writer in a London journal, in giving an account of the gay scenes on the Bois, in Paris, on a bright day last month, says: "I could not help remarking the preponderance of American beauty among frequenters of the drive. Miss Beckwith, Miss Torrence, and a host of other stars from the west, decidedly carried the day, and completely outshone their French rivals."

—Jay Cooke, the eminent Philadelphia banker, has retired for the summer months to his elegant and costly residence on Put-in-Bay Island.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following warning to the public: The *Mirror of the Times* is the name of a pictorial literary paper reputed to be published by Messrs. W. S. Sanford & Co., Boston. There is no such firm in Boston, nor is there such a paper. The whole thing is a swindle.

The stone cutters' strike at Chicago, for nine hours a day, has proved to be a fizzle. A meeting of citizens opposed to the movement has been held, at which a number of boss stone cutters, builders and architects were present. The organization favoring the strike was ignored and the stone cutters invited to work at the old rate and guaranteed protection. The offer was promptly accepted by many.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, sharply raps the insurance officers who are afflicted with the mania for speculation. He says: "When a settled purpose is detected of indulging in outside speculative enterprises, the custody of the interests of stockholders and of the public should be given to others who are willing to devote their entire thoughts and energies to the success of a company; and for competent officers of this character a true economy is often consulted by the payment of salaries sufficiently large to compensate liberally for the best working years of a whole lifetime."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "Some time ago a middle aged gentleman, in business as a broker on Walnut street, confidently advised a young friend—a druggist on Market street—to break off his matrimonial relations with a certain young lady. The friend acted upon this good advice and stopped his visits to her. Immediately, with female intuition, the damsel guessed the powerful opponent to her charms, and one day last week she visited the broker's office, found him in, and whipped him till he danced."

The citizens of Oxford, Miss., have gone to work earnestly in the matter of educating the blacks. A large meeting was lately held there, in which the best men of the town participated. The Rev. Dr. Waddell, chancellor of the State University, was chairman.

One of the most inexplicable cases in physiology which sometimes occur to puzzle the doctors, was developed last week in the person of an old lady who lives at No. 102 East Twenty-second street, New York city. The lady is a Mrs. Gebaghty, and a few days since she reached the age of eighty-one years. Two days after her birthday anniversary she was taken ill, and had some trouble with her head, but notably with her stomach. The difficulty increasing, a physician was called in, who at once discovered an unusual development of the jaw. A closer examination revealed the fact that this old lady, who has progressed much further in her life's journey than to reach the traditional three score and ten, had cut four new front teeth.

The New York Common Council has adopted a resolution authorizing a contract for lighting the city with gas for twenty years. The cost of lighting New York at present is about one million of dollars per annum.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* urges the completion of the Danville Railway to that place. It says: Lynchburg must have this road, or its doom is sealed. Ours is a day when we live in the avenues of a grave-yard—silent, desolated, lifeless.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says: The loose women of Paris are kept under a very strict surveillance by the police, who every now and then, by way of asserting their authority, arrest one of the women whom they find alone in the streets at a certain hour. In this comprehensive seizure the wrong persons are sometimes included. More than once it happened that a lady whose husband left her side for a few minutes is suddenly snatched away to prison. Another, since she is an actress, waiting near the stage door for another lady of the company, was carried off by the police in spite of all her protestations and explanations, and detained several days.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* reports a very strange fact as to the armaments of France. He says: "Orders have been issued by Napoleon III. to concentrate one hundred thousand men at Chalons. The troops are to march thither, to insure them to the fatigues of a possible campaign, and, what is even a worse sign, to leave their knapsacks in caps at home. The French battle costume includes a light cap, just as the Prussians are in the habit of casting aside their helmets before confronting the enemy. He adds that the French Admirals at Cherbourg and Brest have been directed to keep their fleets in readiness for employment, if is supposed, in the Mediterranean."

The Chesapeake Female College, situated near Fortress Monroe, is to be converted into a Theological Seminary, for colored aspirants after ministerial honors, under the patronage of the Northern Baptist Home Missionary Society.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

An extensive cotton factory is about to be established at Hanton, Georgia, whereupon a writer in the Macon *Journal* says: "Such 'reconstruction' as this is worth more to the South than representation in Congress for the next fifty years, if we are only let alone to fulfil our 'manifest destiny.' Manufactures of every description should be encouraged. The resources of the Southern States, coupled with cheap coal, slate, lumber, pitch, tar and turpentine, &c., have had no developement as yet, worth the name, and we hail with pleasure every enterprise which looks in the direction of the independence of our people of other nations in every branch of industry."

In Savannah, by the by, they are laying down the first street railway, and, singularly enough the scheme meets with some opposition, though the plan employs, directly, a large amount of capital, and gives employment to a large number of persons. When Florida makes her connections, she promises to send $10,000,000 worth of produce to Savannah alone.

In Mobile there is much complaint about high rents. In Richmond, on the contrary, the *Whig* says, stores that rented last year for from $2,500 to $3,000 can now be hired for from $900 to $1,200.

In some of the thriving cities of the South, like Memphis, there is great scarcity of mechanical and other labor. On the other hand, there are said to be thousands of unemployed people in Middle Alabama, and the suggestion that section to supply raw material and water power suggests to the editor of the New Orleans *Commercial* the propriety of getting to Mobile the building of cotton mills for the employment of the poor, on the ground that "it is better to build factories than almshouses."

Lieutenant Mangan, sub-Assistant Commissioner at Apalachicola, mentions in his report that the freed people have two churches in that town, in both of which schools have been established for the education of colored children. Both schools are well attended, and are taught by colored teachers, who receive for their services $1 50 per month for each scholar, which is cheerfully paid by the parents, although they often experience difficulty in obtaining the money. The Legislature of the State at its session made provision for the education of freedmen, but nothing practical has yet been done in this direction.

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.—The Isle of Man has an area of 280,000 square miles, and a population of 52,387 souls. It has its own laws and a Legislature, called the "House of Keys." A reform bill has been introduced which proposes to abolish the "House of Keys" as at present constituted, and arrange for the election of members by popular suffrage for the future. By the bill the judicial functions of the house as a court of appeal in common law cases will be transferred to the Governor and his legal advisors. The present members of the house are to retire as follows: Seven members, to be chosen by ballot within three months after the passing of the act; four in 1867; six in 1868, and the remaining seven in 1869. Voters in the election will be the owners of real estate of the net annual value of not less than forty shillings, or the real estate to the actual value of £15. In towns and boroughs the voters are to be occupiers of premises to the annual value of £5, or the owners of property of like value.

A FAIR has been for some time in progress in Washington. A letter-writer speaking of the wonderful amount of gimcracks and gewgaws that are sold, speaks of the way the thing is done as follows: "Imagine one of the M. C.'s tremulously greased by his arm, as he stalks purposeless from booth to booth, by a symmetrical vision of palpitating gossamer, marvellously coifed, and of softest voice, that murmurs seductively of "Afghans," "sofa pillows," "opera cloaks," "dressing cases," "work tables," and an infinitude of other things all just about to be raffled for, and in which there are just one or two remaining chances to be disposed of. Can the member from Swamp-poodle refuse? Not he—for does he live to, but to lead delightfully hither and thither until the Congressional jumble of "Constitutional amendments" and "substitutes for the Freedmen's Bureau Bill" fade like a dream from his mind, and are finally lost amidst a delicate cup of frippery hung on to charm investment."

HARVEST IN VIRGINIA.—The farmers of this section are making large progress with their harvests, and have been favored with advantageous weather. A gentleman who is cultivating a large farm in the James river valley, informed us on yesterday that the shortness of the crop of wheat would in some degree be atoned for by the unusually large yield per acre producing on the whole about a two-thirds yield. The quality of the wheat is described as admirable, and will bring, he thinks, a weight of sixty-four pounds to the bushel. The crop of oats is magnificent, and corn is doing well.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The *Times*, published at Leeds, England, says that nitrate of silver (lunar caustic, rubbed into the wound made by the teeth of a mad dog, will cure hydrophobia and prevent all injurious consequences from the wound. The remedy should be applied as soon after the accident as possible, as the virus disseminates through the system in about six hours, after which all hope is gone. Dr. Youatt, the well known veterinary surgeon, says he has been bitten eight or ten times and has always cured himself by this means.

WHAT IS FAME?—The celebrated American banker, of London, Mr. Peabody, who has devoted so much money to philanthropic purposes, and who is now on an unostentatious visit to his native town in England, is reported as "one Peabody who has just died" in the British metropolis, by a British newspaper! It adds that he "has left sixty millions of francs to the poor. This is fame in one of its more perverse moods.

A report of foreign fashions said: "Gaiters with diamond buckles are worn with the new hoods of Paris." Whereupon the Memphis *Bulletin* makes the following perfectly scandalous report of the fashion in that city: "The new hoops are quite prevalent in this city, but we observe no buckles. Most of the garters are of red tape, and tied above the knee."

When people read of Theodore Tilton, they probably imagine a grave, gray, severe person, with a face like an open Bible. The New York *Citizen* says: "Our associate saw him last week on the floor of the House of Representatives, and he looked like a College Freshman, with a profusion of brown locks and not enough beard to make a door mat to a bee-hive."

SELF BETRAYED.—The little clique of Dentists who would fain disparage the Sozodont, betray, by their own foolish fretfulness, the fact that the preservative properties of this pure Vegetable Antiseptic are its real offense. It interferes with business interests; that's all.

THE HARMONY SOCIETY.

Further Details of its History at Old Harmony, and of the Reasons for Adopting the Community System, and of Celebacy.

The former articles have contained only the most brief notice of the history of the Society subsequent to its first organization. Some further details may be of interest. It will be remembered that the followers of Rapp came from Germany, still retaining their personal property and former domestic relations, and each family at its own expense. They came however, most of them at least, with the intention of adopting the community system, but with no definite purpose as yet, with reference to the abandonment of marriage and conjugal intercourse, although this latter subject had been somewhat discussed among them.

WHY THEY ADOPT THE COMMUNITY SYSTEM.

On their assembling at Harmony, some were moderately wealthy, while others had nothing left after defraying the expenses of their immigration. They were thus in the condition of the primitive Christians at Jerusalem, of whom some were rich and some poor, many of the latter being destitute, by having come from a distance to the great feast of the Passover, without bringing with them the funds necessary for their expenses during the unexpected delay occasioned by their conversion to Christianity. Thus, in that instance, it became a matter of the most obvious Christian obligation, that those resident in Jerusalem, or the vicinity, who were possessors of lands or houses, should sell them and lay down the proceeds at their apostle's feet, so that "the distribution should be made to every man according as he had need." The wants of the poorer brethren and of those who were strangers, were thus supplied, and, for the time being at least, "had all things common," Rapp and his people, however, so understood the scriptures, that they felt bound not only to imitate this example in their present emergency, but to adopt it as a permanent and fundamental principle in their organization. They regard the gospel as requiring the abnegation of all our selfish feelings, and looked upon the pursuit of personal gain—the "love of money,"—as "the root of all evil," inconsistent alike with that supreme love to God and that spirit of true equality and brotherhood, which are of the very essence of religion. Their expectation also of the Lord's probable speedy coming rendered them the more indifferent to the possession of worldly goods. It was under the influence of such motives as these that those who joined Rapp at Harmony, were all ready, with one accord, of their own free will, and without undue pressure of authority from him, to enter into the mutual covenant which they solemnly adopted on the 15th of February, 1805. Some of those who had come over with Rapp's followers were not disposed to come into this organization, but used their liberty in retaining their personal property and merging themselves with the outside world.

TERMS OF THE COMPACT.

The terms of the agreement mutually entered into between "George Rapp and his associates" on the one part, and the other members of the society on the other part, were in substance as follows, viz: 1. Those of the latter part, for themselves and their heirs and descendants, gave to the former up their entire estate and property whatever, in cash, lands, chattels, &c., as a free gift or donation, for the benefit and use of the community, and to be at the disposal of the superintendents, as though they had never possessed it. 2. They also pledged themselves to submit in the laws and regulations of the community, to show a ready obedience to the superintendents; to give the labor of their hands for the good of the community, and to hold their children and families to do the same. 3. In case they should disappoint expectation, and should at any future time withdraw from the society, from whatever cause, they were never to demand any remuneration for labor or services rendered, by themselves or their children.

George Rapp and his associates, on the other hand, agree on their part, 1. To adopt the other contracting parties as members of the community, whereby each of them obtains the privilege of being present at each religious meeting, and their children and other young families are to receive such instruction in church and school as was needful and requisite for their temporal welfare and eternal felicity. 2. Rapp and his associates promise to supply the members with all the necessaries of life, not only during their days of health and strength, but during sickness, old age, or incapacity to labor, and to the widows and orphans of any member, the same rights and maintenance are to be afforded as long as they shall live or remain members of the community. 3. In case of the withdrawal of any member or members of the community for whatever cause, George Rapp and his associates engage to refund to him or them the value of their property originally brought into the society, without interest, and if they had brought nothing in, they should receive a donation in money according to their conduct during membership, &c. This last provision in regard to *bonding* was adopted in the case of Mr. Haga hereafter explained. Persons who subsequently joined the society, were received on the same conditions, after one year of satisfactory probation, and on subscribing to the above articles of agreement, as well as the others.

The Association being thus fully organized, and the few thousands of which their aggregate fund consisted having been invested in payment for their lands, and for articles of immediate necessity, all hands in this region hive at once to work in clearing out their lands, cultivating the soil, pursuing trades, and erecting the necessary building. During the first year 150 acres of ground were cleared, and a log house and log houses were erected, besides a house of worship, a grist mill, large barn, shops, &c. Next year they clear 400 acres more of land, and erect a saw mill, tannery, distillery, brick store house, &c., and plant a vineyard of four acres. They raise grain enough for themselves, and have 600 bushels to sell, besides 3,000 gallons of whisky. This latter manufacture is one in which they have always excelled, and which adds largely to their own pecuniary profit than to their credit as a religious and comparatively temperate community, or to the welfare of the surrounding people and Legislature.

They engaged to some extent also in the culture of the vine, to which most of them had been accustomed in Germany. In 1809 they produced 6,000 bushels of Indian corn, 1,000 of wheat, 400 of rye, 3,000 of oats, 10,000 of potatoes, 6 lbs. of flax and hemp, and 50 gallons of sweet oil made from the poppy. In 1810 they erected a woolen factory for the manufacture of broadcloth from the wool of the Merino sheep, which they were now beginning to introduce into this country, and which became one of the great sources of their growing wealth. Not to speak in detail of their progress from year to year in agricultural, mechanical and commercial prosperity, we find that in 1815, five years after their organization, they consisted of one hundred and forty families, amounting in the whole to 700 or 800 persons; that they have 2,000 acres of land under cultivation; that they have a large stock of the finest sheep and cattle, and that to every department of labor they have a large surplus for sale after supplying all their own wants. They have their own tradesmen of all the necessary varieties, carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon makers, coopers, shoemakers, hatters, tailors, masons, wheelwrights, saddlers, &c., &c., who serve not only their own community, but also the surrounding country, all their work being at once honesty and faithfully done.

STATE OF THINGS IN 1819 AS GIVEN BY AN EYE WITNESS.

A writer who visited them about this time, has given the following testimony concerning them: We were astonished at the rapid consolidation at the astonishing progress in improvements and the establishment of manufactories which this little republic has made in the period of five years. They have indeed made the "wilderness to blossom as the rose." They have done more essential good for this country in this short period of five years, than the same number of families scattered about the country have done in fifty. And this arises from their unity and brotherly love, added to their untiring and persevering industry. They have no mercenary view, no self interest, except that which adds to the interest and happiness of the whole community. All are equally industrious, for an idler has no companion. If any should fall into bad practices of idleness or intoxication, he is kindly admonished by the head of the family, backed by the countenance and wishes of all the rest; but if he is found incorrigible, he is excluded from the Society; so that there is no opening for the practice of vice or immorality. All attend the place of worship twice on each Sabbath, and give serious audience to the words of their venerable father and preacher, George Rapp, who, from his manner, appears devoted both to the spiritual and temporal interests of his flock. They have also sermon twice every week. The children are kept at school from six to fourteen, and then are put to such trades as they may choose. Sometimes nearly the whole forces of the society, male and female, is put to one object, such as pulling flax, reaping, hoeing corn, &c., so that the labor of a hundred acre field is accomplished in a day or two. All in fact seems to go on like clock-work, and all seem contented and happy."

This picture is doubtless in the main correct, though sufficiently flattering. Its substantial truthfulness could be verified by a visit to the community at any subsequent period, down to the present time. There is friction or discontent in the machinery. Human nature is not a sort of material to work smoothly, even in the most favorable circumstances. But in this society the oil of brotherly love, and Christian charity, and meek contentment, has well applied, that the working of the machinery is seldom heard even by one standing near at hand.

CELIBACY ADOPTED IN 1807, AND WHY.

This subject was noticed somewhat in our first article. It is here introduced again, as one of the most notable events in the history of the society during their residence at old Harmony. It may be also stated more fully, that marriage was not discountenanced during the first two years of the society's existence. During that period a number of marriages took place, solemnized by Mr. Rapp himself; among others was that of his own son John (father of Gertrude) who married therefore with his father's full approbation.

"There was, however, in the views of the Society some tendency to asceticism, and the question whether there was not a holier state than that of matrimony had been agitated among them. In 1807, a much deeper religious feeling than usual pervaded the Society. They call it a "time of revival of religion," such as had given rise to their first movement in Germany. Deep convictions of sin were experienced, and a general sense of worldliness and backsliding. They acknowledged to each other their consciousness of want of conformity to the spirit of primitive Christianity, which they aimed to restore. Among other things, they fixed upon the indulgence of the married state, as generally practiced, as not being consistent with that purity of heart and location from the world which they desired to cultivate. Such, at least, is their own account of the matter. Protestant Christians generally will say, that a more intelligent and scriptural view of the whole subject would have led to very different conclusions. But Mr. Rapp encouraged and strongly advocated the growing ascetic spirit. Such passages of Scripture as seem to favor the practice of celibacy were expounded and urged as applicable to all periods of the Church, as well as to the peculiar circumstances of the primitive Christians. Some of these passages were referred to in a former article. They are such as Math. 5:30-32 and 22:30, 1 Cor. 7:7, 8 and 25-27 and 29. 1 Thess. 4:3-5. Rev. 14:4. He did not condemn matrimony as being unlawful in those who had not within themselves a *vocation* to what he regarded as a holier state. But in view, especially, of the expected near approach of the Messiah's second advent, and of that "first resurrection" in which they neither marry nor are given in marriage, &c., and in order that they might be numbered among the "hundred and forty and four thousand" who should "stand on the Lamb on Mount Zion," and "who were such as were not defiled with women, but were virgins," he urged his people to this great work of purification and preparation.

RAPP SETS THE EXAMPLE.

As an evidence of his sincerity he himself set an example by practising what he preached, as did also his son John, (not by force and violence, as the slander has it, but of his own free will.) These with other leaders, and at length the members generally who were married, agreed to abstain from further conjugal intercourse. No more marriages were solemnized, and it became established as a law of the society that marriage was incompatible with membership. Thus the bonds of earthly bonds was virtually sundered among them. Many of the members being yet young, the trial, as may well be imagined, was a very severe one, too much so indeed for the faith and fortitude of some. Hence the lapses, back-slidings and withdrawals which we allined before.

It may be doubted also whether this trial was alleviated by the fact stated by one of their number, that "husbands and wives were not required to live in different houses, but occupied, as before, the same dwelling with their family, treating each other as brother and sister in Christ, and remembering the precept of the Apostle, 'This, I say, brethren, the time is short;' It remaineth that both they that have wives be as though they had none,' &c. He adds, that "it was easier to bear because it became general through the whole community, and all bore their share alike." Another, writing in 1865, says: "Convinced of the truth and holiness of our purpose, we voluntarily and unanimously adopted celibacy, altogether from religious motives, in order to withdraw our love entirely from the lusts of the flesh, which, with the help of God, and much prayer and spiritual warfare, we have succeeded well in doing now for fifty years."

Our next article will treat of their removal to the Wabash, and their final settlement at Economy.

A. W.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

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Or Worm Lozenges. Much sickness undoubtedly arises from worms, and many children die of worms who are not even suspected to be troubled with them. THE VERMIFUGE COMFITS of BROWN'S are a safe remedy, and can do no positive injury to the most delicate child. This valuable discovery has been tested by many of the physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms from the human system.

Children having worms require immediate attention, for neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are: Pale or sallow look, Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The great success that has attended us in making BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS has induced other persons to counterfeit our article. Sold wholesale and retail in Pittsburgh at FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street. je25

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IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR TO OTHER MACHINES and capable of doing all the different varieties of Sewing and Embroidery, from the finest and heaviest; both manufactured to the finest fabric. Sold, &c. There is no machine in the world that can sew the fine and heavy with the same machine.

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Or give such thorough satisfaction. They are simple, reliable and perfect.

[From the *London Times*.]

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, which is the one best calculated for household work, uses no shuttle, and makes the stitch alike on both sides of the goods. Some of the Sewing Machines are very extravagant in the use of thread, one of the most noted of those making the double loop chain stitch, which takes up a full three yards of thread. This is a serious matter, looked upon in a manufacturer's point of view, where the great aim is to economize in the material.

EASILY LEARNED.

Full instruction given at the house of the customer, and neither pains nor expense spared until the Machines are thoroughly understood and used success fully.

With each Machine we furnish complete printed directions, and persons at a distance can soon learn to operate them.

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A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. B Soper, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Cumberland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan. del8

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Dealer in Sugar-cured Hams, Bacon, Barrel Pork, Dried Beef, Lard, Lard Oil, Grease, Tallow, &c., &c. Would respectfully solicit a share of the trade.

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TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS,

Suitable for young men's lodging rooms, No. 189 THIRD STREET. je25 2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GYMNASTICS.—The semi-annual Gymnastic Entertainment

By the pupils of EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE will be given on FRIDAY EVENING, June 29, in NEILL'S HALL, corner Liberty and Fourth streets. Entrance on Fourth st. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exercises will commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents. Je26-2t

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Six Acres of Land,

Suitable for residences, at Homewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Inquire at

BAYNE & SHAFFER,
Je26-1w

The Daily Commercial

WHEN YOU AND I WERE SOLDIER BOYS.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

Oh the stormy times we knew,
In our suit of army blue,
When you and I were soldier boys together, Will!
Few they left to join in the toil,
Where a glory crowns you still,
As the spring-time crowns the gloomy winter weather, Will.
Chorus—O gallant, gallant Will,
Your noble heart is still,
Where the rifle's waves roll in the sun;
You never more will thrill
At the wild battle's trill,
Nor wake at the roar of the gun,
Nor march to the drum rolling,
Nor shout when the battle is won.

Though my fighting time has passed
Like a storm upon the blast,
And I walk no more among the dead and dying, Will,
I recall the days with pride,
When we battled side by side,
And the stars and stripes above our heads were flying, Will.
Chorus.

Ah! we loved each other more
For the trials that we bore
When you and I were together boys in battle, Will:
And our hearts the stronger grew
For the dangers we passed through,
'Mid cannon's crash and rifle's deadly rattle, Will.
Chorus.

And I still remember you,
Of the many tried and true
Who slumber now in southern glen and valley, Will:
And sometimes in a dream
Will the Old Flag o'er me stream,
While the spirits of the brave around it rally, Will.
Chorus.

Died of Grief.

A touching incident is related, by the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, as having occurred in that city lately. About two years ago Mr. Strausburg purchased for his child, six years old, named Willie, a young Newfoundland dog, which was also called Willie. The two became very much attached. About two months ago the dog was run over by the team of Mr. S., his leg broken, and he injured so seriously that it was found necessary to kill him. The grief of the little fellow was inexpressible. He cried incessantly, and called continually for his companion. The father, to quiet his grief, had the dog's hide stuffed, but it satisfied the child only for a day. Another dog, similar in appearance, was purchased for the boy, but he would pay no attention to it, calling continually for Willie. Every effort was made to distract the little one's attention from the object upon which it was fixed, but without success. For a week he lay in his little bed, hugging the stuffed dog which close to him, moaning frequently, and above a whisper, and sometimes breaking out into paroxysms of grief, and calling loudly for Willie. He would eat very little, and every day when food was given him, he would offer it first to the object beside him, and upon no attention being paid to his desire, would throw it aside.

One day the child's grief had settled into that quiet, half slumbering state that so plainly speaks an approaching dissolution. He asked his mother, as he had many times before, if Willie had gone to Heaven, and when being answered affirmatively, he asked, "Shall I see him there, mamma?" "Yes, Willie, if you are good and try to get well." "Mamma, I love you and I love papa, but I want to see Willie. Good-bye, mamma, I am going to see Willie now." Before the mother could reach the child's side, he was dead—died without a struggle, and without a gasp that could be heard—quietly, calmly, his little heart wore itself away from the effects of excessive grief.

English Court Gossip.

At a Palace reception her Majesty wore a black silk dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with a long veil, the cap ornamented with large diamonds; also a brooch, necklace and cross of diamonds, the latter containing a miniature of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a train of rich white silk, brocaded with gold flowers, the rose, shamrock and thistle, and trimmed with gold cord; petticoat of white silk covered with tulle and bands of white satin. Head dress a gold tiara, with diamond star, feathers, and veil; Indian ornaments of emeralds, pearls, and diamonds. The Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Catharine of Russia. Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena wore a train of white silk trimmed with pearl fringe; petticoat of tulle over white glace, trimmed with white flowers. Head-dress diamonds, feather and veil; ornaments diamonds. Orders of Victoria and Albert and of St. Isabel. Previous to the holding of the Court the Chinese Commissioner, Pin-Ta-Jin, with his suite, consisting of Wang Ying, Fung Yih, Ting-Ming, and Yen Hwng, accompanied by Major Brine, C. B., Mr. Howra (secretary) and Mr. De Champs (interpreter), had the honor of being privately received by the Queen in the Organ-room.

The Owl says:—"We believe we are correct in stating that the following ladies will be the Princess Helena's bridesmaids:—The Lady Margaret Scott, the Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, the Lady Bertha Hamilton, the Lady Katherine Phipps, the Lady Alexandrina Murray, the Lady Ernestine Edgecombe, the Lady Elizabeth Parker, and the Lady Muriel Campbell. The Princess Mary's bridesmaids will, we understand, be Lady Augusta York, Lady Cornelia Churchill, Lady Cecilia Molyneux, and Lady Georgiana Hamilton.

Influence of Female Society.

Thackeray justly claims that the influence of female society has a tendency to make men better. He says: "It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation is slow and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a gin-tavern, or pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are sucking the butts of cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is insipid to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; and as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water sauchy and brown bread and butter, I protest I am not sorry to smoke mild talking to a well regulated, kindly woman, about her girl coming out, or her boy at Eton and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from woman's society is, that he is bound to be respectful to them. The habit is of great good to your moral man, depend upon it. Our education makes of us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipes, and say we won't go out; we prefer our ease and our couch; and the greatest good that comes to a man from a woman's society is that he has to think of somebody beside himself; somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

FIRE WORKS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—In less than a fortnight the Fourth of July will be upon us, and it is a matter of some interest to know the facts about the supply, the demand and the prices of fire-works. The demand for the wares of phyrotechnists this year is as great as it was the last, and the supply is much better. It will be remembered that during the spring and early summer of 1865, our armies were finishing up the work of crushing the rebellion by force of arms, and that the frequent victories then made over the rebels were very generally celebrated here with grand exhibitions of fire-works; this constant pull upon the stocks of the dealers in these articles reduced it to a great extent, and when Fourth of July came the supply was inadequate to the demand.

On account of the small supply of fireworks last year, the prices were very high. Toils year all fireworks, with the exception of India crackers, which are imported, are as much as twenty-five per cent. cheaper than last year. India crackers sell at retail now for $4 and $4 25 per box, and from 2 cents to 18 cents per bunch; torpedoes from 75 cents to $1 per box; rockets, 75 cents to $15, according to the quality; Roman candles, 50 cents to $12, according to size; batteries, 50 to $12; mines, 50 cents to $4 50, and vases which throw various brilliant colors upwards nearly one hundred feet, $8 to $10.

Among the novelties which will tickle the young folks are mammoth crackers called "General Grants," which make a noise as loud as a musket, and sell for $1 50 and $2 each; and odd looking things called "Thunderers." These "Thunderers" will be the delight of the sleepy ones on the morning of the Fourth, or in place of cannons in giving salutes, as they explode with a noise full as loud as a seventy-four pounder.

APPEARANCES DECEITFUL.—Tennyson, the poet, is described as 53 years old, with a weak voice, a shuffling gait, gray clothes, a ruminating look, poor eyes, and a "pair of glasses." Too many poets indulge in glasses. Poor Poe was the instance of this kind; but his glasses doubtless hid his mouth more than his eyes. It rarely happens that the personal appearance of a poet is poetic. Tennyson and Longfellow look more like lawyers to the careless eye. They seem to be all the time looking for "cases," like Dickens's peculiar proxy individual Gradgrind, and have anything but the aspect of gentlemen who live in the clouds and feed on ambrosia. But it only proves how little capable we are of judging from appearances.

A SPEEDY FORTUNE—The great French actress, Ristori (we should say, perhaps, the great Italian actress in French), is reported to have demanded and received fifty thousand dollars in advance before she would contract to cross the Atlantic to play an engagement in this country, such is her horror of the ocean. Ristori, who wears so well the mantle of the departed Rachel, will net in the United states alone a sufficient sum to enable her to retire from the stage, if she deems it proper, and devote the rest of her life to enjoyment. Genius, like virtue, "is its own reward," but that reward is something in addition to the consciousness of its divine inspiration.

A THOUSAND PUDDINGS.—"How to make one thousand different puddings," is the title of an English work just issued by the press. Ah! if it could only show a thousand poor families in Britian (for poverty is poverty there, indeed,) how to procure a pudding each, its author would merit a title as well as its book. A pudding is not much to those accustomed to still another feeding, but, oh! what a luxury it is to those who know what it is to be ever grateful for sufficient bread to eat among their many privations.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. HENDERSON.
Farewell benefit of
MR. T. R. HANN,
Who, in making his first appeal to the public of Pittsburgh, will appear as "Lord Dubeny."
Mr. C. HAUCK has kindly volunteered, and will exhibit his extraordinary feats of contortion.
TUESDAY EVENING, the brilliant comedy,
HEIR AT LAW.
Lord Dubeny ..... Mr. T. R. HANN.
Mr. C. Hauck in his wonderful contortions.
The performance to conclude with
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Wednesday, Benefit of Mrs. SYLVESTER.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
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PITTSBURGH
NATIONAL BANK
OF
COMMERCE,
COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.
Capital - - - $500,000
Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.
Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES 7-30 NOTES Bought and Sold.
OFFICERS.
A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
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DIRECTORS.
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JOHN MELLON. | ap2-eod

H. B. FRY,
BANKER,
NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Gold, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government, State, Railway, Mining and Express securities negotiated on the most favorable current terms. Any information promptly furnished by mail.
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DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; to receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, | FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, | JOHN H. ASHTON,
THOS. WEBSTER, | JOHN WILKINS,
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
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INSURANCE.

OVER $100,000 LOSSES PAID
At this Agency Since its Establishment in 1859.
FIRE, LIFE,
Marine and Accident
INSURANCE
TAKEN AT
J. W. Arrott's Gen'l. Ins. Agency,
37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
Continental Insurance Company, Cash assets over $1,500,000
Lorillard 1,100,000
North American 750,000
Girard 600,000
Home 1,300,000
Missouri 250,000
New York Accidental 200,000
New York Life 5,000,000
Insurances effected in the above Companies, which are strictly FIRST CLASS and worthy the CONFIDENCE and patronage of the con munity.
Applications for Insurance received and Policies issued by the undersigned. Also, all losses PROMPTLY adjusted and paid by J. W. ARROTT, Agt.
my19-3m No. 37 Fifth st., "Bank Block."

WESTERN INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
JAS. GIBSON, GENERAL AGENT.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
This Insurance against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have attained, securing to the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS
ALEX. NIMICK, | ANDREW ACKLEY,
R. SELLERS, JR. | ALEXANDER SPEER,
JAMES McCANDLESS, | DAVID L. IONS,
NATHL. HOLMES, | REES J. THOMAS,
WM. EICHBAUM, | JOHN H. AYER,
C. W. RICKETSON, | JOHN R. McCUNE,
JAMES P. HANNA. | WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.
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ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 87 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., PRESIDENT.
JOHN D. McCORD, VICE PRESIDENT.
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Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent
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DAVID CHILDS, | HARVEY KNESTOCKI
T. J. HOSKINSON, | GEO. D. McGREW.
ROBERT E. DAVIS, | ISAAC JONES.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary. WM. AGNEW, President.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage to the navigation of the Southern Rivers and Waters, Lakes and Bayou and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS
WM. AGNEW, | JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr., | JAMES M. COOPER,
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B. F. JONES, | J. CALDWELL, Jr.
SAMUEL REA, | JOHN S. DILWORTH,
JOSHUA RHODES, | GEORGE ENGMAN,
BARCLAY PRESTON, | WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.
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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
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JOHN E. PARKE, | WM. VANKIRK,
THOS. M'KEESPORT, | JAS. D. VERNER
J. F. KIRKPATRICK, | A. HANSON LOVE
CHARLES MILLER, | CHAS. ARBUCKLE
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. DARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods.
BONNETS AND HATS
In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.
FULL LINES OF
BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHE, ILLUSION,
CRAPES, LACES,
FRAMES, BLONDES,
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET and
HAT BLOCKS,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, up to customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 & 79 Market street.
ap18

POTATOES.
500 bbls. choice Prince Albert Potatoes;
500 do. do. Peach Blow do.
Just arriving and for sale by
ap12 J. B. CANFIELD.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the manufacture of which, and can afford moderate facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 83 Third street. my1

THOMAS PALMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WALL PAPER,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, &c
Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland.
Warehouse, No. 91 Wood Street.
Second door below Diamond Alley.
mh26-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS,
PARK, PAINTER & CO.,
Warehouse, Nos. 149 First and 150 Second Streets
PITTSBURGH PA.

1-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Manager ..... W. H. LEAK.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING, June 26,
LAST NIGHTS OF
MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS.
FELIX A. VINCENT.
And the most gorgeous spectacle of
ALADDIN,
With grand imposing scenery.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES TRACKERY;
No. 3, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office.
Rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.
ja5-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL
MUSICAL AND OPERATIC
PRIZE ASSOCIATION,
WITH A CAPITAL OF
$1,500,000,
Will commence their series of Grand Entertainments on
Monday Evening, Oct. 1, 1866,
AT THE
RINK HALL,
Wabash Avenue, Chicago,
On which occasion the ticket holders of the Association will be presented with prizes, amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $1,500 000, including one grand prize of $10 000 IN GOLD, and also other money prizes, amounting to $150,000 IN GREENBACKS. One ticket in every four secures a prize.
LIST OF PRIZES:
1 Grand Prize in Gold, $10,000, estimated value in Greenbacks $20 000
1 Grand Prize in Greenbacks 10 000
1 do do do 10 000
1 do do do $5,000 each 5 000
2 do do do 2,500 each 5 000
20 do do do 1,000 each 20 000
20 do do do 500 each 10 000
100 do do do 100 each 10 000
100 do do do 50 each 5 000
1 Grand Prize, two-story brick building No. 153 Dunny Street, not less than $3,500 per annum 10 000
1 Grand prize, farm of eighty acres, at Hyde Park, four miles from city of Chicago 16 000
1 grand prize, ten acres just outside city limits, Sedgwick 10 000
1 grand prize, two story frame house and lot, No. 173 Twenty-third st., near Wabash avenue 8 500
1 grand prize, two story frame house and lot on Walnut st., near Union Park 7 000
1 do do do do do 6 500
1 grand prize, three and a quarter acres land near Jewell Station 3 500
14 grand prizes, fifteen building lots in Hyde Park, each 9 100
Other prizes, consisting of Real Estate, Grand and Square Pianos, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Pins and Rings, &c., amounting to 1 219 100
Making a grand total to be distributed in prizes of $1,500 000
The Association is composed of leading capitalists and business men both in this country and the Canadas.
The best talent of two continents will be employed upon the occasion, and no pains nor expense will be spared in making it the most brilliantly varied musical treat ever offered to the American public.
Tickets for the Concert, $1 each.
We will allow 15 per cent. commission on all sums of $10 and upwards. The party can remit us full price for Tickets, less above Commission.
GENERAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in all the important towns in the States, to whom we will give to have the privilege of appointing SUB AGENTS in their districts, on liberal terms.
Parties getting up Clubs should be careful to send us the full Name and Post Office Address of each party Wanting Tickets.
Money by Express, Post Office Order, Drafts, or in Registered Letter, may be sent at our risk.
REFERENCES—J. N. Harden, of the firm of Cushman, Harden & Co., Bankers, Chicago; Messrs. Armour, Dixon & Tewksbury, Attorneys, Chicago; Cummings & King, Commission Merchants, Chicago; Van Dusen & Berry, Wholesale Merchants, Chicago; N. B. Happley & Co., Real Estate Agents, Chicago; J. R. Happley, Esq., Cashier National City Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. J. Thomas, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce, Stafford & Clark, Bankers, Eau Claire, Wis. Hon. Richard T. Merrick, Washington, D. C.
Tickets for sale at the Office of the Association, or sent by Mail on receipt of amount, with stamp for return postage.
PRICE ..... ONE DOLLAR EACH.
MANAGERS:
STEVENS, BOYDEN & CO.,
50 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.
je25-16 SYTh

PROPOSALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
Bureau of Yards and Docks, June 1866. }
Sealed proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. —, name the class," to the yard at (name the yard) will be received at this office until the 1st July next, at 12 o'clock, M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering, at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be ready for offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, as may be required, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yard under their control, and by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.
To prevent confusion or mistakes in sending the offers, no bid should be considered unless made upon a class more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which shall not be in accordance in the form of the offer and guarantee, which will be furnished by the Bureau to the bid and contract.
Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and that the time fixed to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them, as no bid will be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failure of the mail. Each bid must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.
No guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, also, the class of the offer, as directed in the form of offer, thus:
"Proposals for Class No. —, (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the Yard)."
The Bureau of Yards and Docks reserves to itself Washington, D. C.
The certificate as to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which he resides.
The schedule will state the times within which the articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are to be delivered at a time earlier than will be given to bidders, the bidders will accept such prices only whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained the fact must be certified to by the Bureau of Yards and Docks before received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at the navy yard places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used with, in the Navy Yards, including the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. Each bid is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture; no bid will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedule; and no articles will be delivered unless specially authorized by the Department.
In comparing the classes, the aggregate of the whole class of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the items will be carried out according to class quantities.
All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of cost to every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yards, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the "Rules" for plans, specifications or samples, and any further description of the articles required may be obtained at the navy yards, and no bid shall be included as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commandant thereof or the navy yard, and not to employees, for description of the articles or articles in dispute, which information the said officer will give in writing.
Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise ordered by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until the specified articles under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their places, unless specially ordered by the Department.
It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles purchased at any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties shall forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class hereinbefore agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the action delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time, as they accrue according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.
The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the proper officer, whose name shall be considered as the agent of the Government, and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the postmaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the sum bid by such defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.
All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this ad vertisement will be rejected, at the option of the Bureau, to be rejected.
Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.
Postage stamps are not required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps will be required on the contracts; one five cent stamp on each sheet of paper, and also one five centstamp on each piece of paper, and also one five centstamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and cancelled by the contractor.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:
Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2¼, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Ingoing, Juniper and Cedar Lumber; No. 7, Spanish Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Fig Iron; No. 14, Pine Timber, Planed; No. 15, Shingles; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Fire Brick; No. 20, Augers; No. 21, Anthracite Coal; No. 22, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 23, Anthracite Coal, Broken Coal, and Picton at Boston Yard; No. 24, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools, Class A, for raising wings of Office Building, (Portsmouth, N. H.; Class A, Moulding Sand, Pier, (Philadelphia); Class A, repairing Building, No. 11, (Norfolk.) Class B, repairing Building No. 14, (Norfolk.)
NAVAL ASYLUM.
Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Soap; No. 10, Candles; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Fruit; No. 14 Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Fitting Iron bounds.
The following are the classes by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylums:
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30.
BOSTON, MASS.
Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 29, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.
NEW YORK.
Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32.
NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31.
je16-lawlw

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
1 ully-tf-wav 112 Third street

FINE GOLD PAPERS—
FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS,
At No. 107 Market street.
ap24 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

RE-SALE OF THE
JOHN B. BELL COAL WORKS,
New Cumberland, Hancock Co., W. V.
By virtue of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Hancock county, West Virginia, at the April term, 1866, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas Hornbrook, Administrator of John Carroll, deceased, is plaintiff, and John B. Bell, defendant," the undersigned Commissioner named in said decree of said county, sold the structure of coal and other property hereinafter described, under a former order of the Court aforesaid, in the suit aforesaid, to Thomas M. Stenrod and John B. Bell, his surety, the said parties having failed and neglected to pay the amount of purchase money due and secured by the second bond given by the said Stenrod with the said John B. Bell, his surety; therefore, pursuant to the decree in said cause he will expose to sale, at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, to re-sell all the following property, to wit: All that structure of coal purchased by said John B. Bell from said John Tapp, near the town of New Cumberland, in said county of Hancock, containing about 100 acres of coal of best quality; also lots of ground in said town of New Cumberland, numbered and designated on the plat thereof as the Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 69, 70, 71, 72, 81, 82, 83 and 84; also one mess, cart, together with all the fixtures and appurtenances belonging to said lots, and used in said Bell's coal works; all of which property will be sold under the decree aforesaid.
The sale will be one-third cash in hand, and the residue in two equal instalments, payable in one and two years with interest. The purchaser is one and to execute bonds with approved security, executing deeds, &c. In good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Timbered Land improved at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the above number of acres. A large settlement has already been formed and is daily increasing. Clear title warranted. For further particulars address
WM. H. BRILL, Allegheny City, Pa.
Or call at FAHNESTOCK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. my15-d&w-3m

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.
125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Versailles road, within two miles of Port Perry, and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Renton Station, 12 miles south of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of limestone AND COAL. Fifty per cent for family use; well watered by several springs and never failing well. The improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, a double log house, BARN, FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, SPRING HOUSE and other buildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of APPLE TREES. This farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable and to suit purchaser. Apply on the premises, or to
No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
my26-3m or 24 Diamond Alley, on the premises.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE 52 Acres of land, situated in Knox township, Muskingum county, Ohio, whereon there are erected and fronting on the National Turnpike a good house and the land is a vein of good Coal, which has been opened and worked for some time past. It is 6 miles from Zanesville, and accessible by steamboats every day. Inquire on the premises, or address BERTH & CO., or information apply to
je9-1m G. ENGELKING.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The
THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE,
No. 29 Wood street,
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
je6 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE.
Twenty-six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which is a two-story frame dwelling containing twelve rooms, built in modern style; cellar under the whole house; stable and carriage house; also, an excellent water. 1,500 fruit trees, including every variety. Three acres in forest trees, near the house; cold grapery, and abounding in shrubbery and flowers.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres, 136 perches of land, with a new two story brick house, 10 rooms and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the place. Title perfect. For further particulars call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
J. S. KING.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, borderering on the Allegheny river, West Virginia, for sale or lease for sale by the undersigned. For information and terms, apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
ap4-tf Attorney at Law.

HOTELS.

WHITE HOUSE,
PERRYSVILLE, ALLEGHENY, COUNTY, PA.
J. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.
This pleasant resort is within a short drive of the city, and one of the best routes for a fine, level road leading from the city now in fact, at all pleasant to travel. The table is supplied with the best the market can afford, while a choice supply of pure liquors, wines, segars, &c., may be found at the bar. Remember the WHITE HOUSE, Perrysville Plank Road. my16-3m

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
BAKER & FARLEY.

REIBER HOUSE—
Cor. Main and Mercer streets,
GREENVILLE, PA.
H. C. HENDRICKSON, Prop'r.
POSTOFFICE BOX 59. ap27-3m

STATES UNION HOTEL,
606 AND 608 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This long and favorably known Hotel is now open for business.
IMPROVED AND REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT, and will compare with any Hotel of its size in Philadelphia. Being located in the centre of the business portion of the city, which makes it one of the most desirable Hotels for the accommodation of Travelers. Board—$2 25 per day.
Cars of the P. W. & B. R. R. pass the door every 5 minutes.
my26-3m THOS. H. B. SANDERS, Proprietor.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

GENERAL PARTNERS. | SPECIAL PARTNERS.
REUBEN MILLER, | SAMUEL M. KIER.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, | SAMUEL DUFF.
CHAS. PARKIN.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel
Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.
Special attention paid to fine TOOL and DIE STEEL.
OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.
IN ST. CHARL

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The Court of Common Pleas, having disposed of the business before them, adjourned yesterday until the September term.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—James Onslow, Notary Public, can hereafter be found, during business hours, in the counting room of the COMMERCIAL, where he will be pleased to see all persons having business in his line.

GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.—The semi-annual gymnastic entertainment by the pupils of the Excelsior Institute, will be given on Friday evening, in Neville Hall, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, to which the public is invited.

A PITTSBURGHER DROWNED.—A man named James Sweeney, a native of Pittsburgh, where he leaves a wife and three children, while working on a barge at St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday, the 23d inst., fell into the river, and before assistance could be rendered, was drowned.

SOLDIERS OF ALLEGHENY CITY.—A meeting will of the returned soldiers of Allegheny City will be held this evening at the College Building, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny, for the purpose of organizing a Soldiers' League in that city. All soldiers are invited to attend.

ARM BROKEN.—A young lad, aged twelve years, named Laffu, was thrown from a wagon, in Allegheny, yesterday, and dislocated his right arm. His injuries were attended to by Dr. W. R. Childs, one of the physicians in attendance at the Public Dispensary, 62 South street.

THE FLAG PRESENTATION.—The members of the 139th Pennsylvania regiment will meet at the Pension office, in the Custom House building, to-morrow evening, for the purpose of concluding arrangements for participating in the ceremonies of the flag presentations in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July.

HOUSE BREAKING IN ELIZABETH.—W. V. Young made an information on Saturday, before Justice A. B. Ashabam, of the borough of Elizabeth, charging William Cooley with housebreaking and stealing sundry articles of goods from him. At a hearing he was held to bail to answer the charge, in default of which he was committed to jail yesterday for trial.

VIGILANT PIC-NIC.—The annual pic-nic of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company, which will take place on the Fourth of July, at McKee's Rocks, will be a grand affair, judging from the extensive arrangements being made for it. The dinner will be served up by that clever caterer, Henry Schlid, and will embrace all the delicacies of the season.

SENGERBUND FESTIVAL.—The next annual Sengerbund Festival, by the German singing societies of Pittsburgh, Erie, Cleveland and Buffalo, will be held in Erie, on the 20th, 21st and 22d of August. Cleveland and Pittsburgh will take part in the festival. About three hundred singers will participate.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.—Messrs. Hazlett & Co. have opened, at No. 95 Smithfield street, adjoining the Birmingham railway station, a new watch and jewelry establishment, where all articles in that line of business, of the best quality and description, may always be found. The members of the firm have an established reputation as jewelers and watchmakers, and all articles send by them will be found to be as represented.

Resolutions of the Citizen's Bank.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Citizen's National Bank of Pittsburgh, held on Saturday:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his providence, to remove from our midst our late fellow member, Mr. George H. Boner, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their great affliction, commending them to the care of Him "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Resolved, That we manifest our fidelity to Mr. Boner's faithfulness as a Director of this bank; his promptness and strict honor in all business transactions; his urbanity as a gentleman, and his true Christian spirit as ex-mplified in his daily intercourse with us.

Resolved, That in Mr. Boner's death, taking place as it did in the full vigor of his manhood, we have lost a good adviser and an excellent friend, the community a citizen whose place cannot easily be filled, and the church one whose hand and heart were ever ready to relieve their wants.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Bank, as the action of the Board of Directors, and a copy be sent to the family of Mr. Boner. GEORGE A. BERRY, President.

J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Mollie Williams and Felix A. Vincent continue to attract large audiences to witness their performances in the grand spectacle of "Aladdin." Vincent is a droll pantomimist, and performs the part of "Kasrac" in a highly creditable manner. The elegant scenery of the play is among the principal attractions, it will be played again to-night.

THEATRE.—Mr. T. D. Hann, the "old man" of the establishment, and by the way a popular actor, will take his first and only benefit in this city this evening. Mr. Hann will appear as "Lord Burleby," in the brilliant comedy "Heir at Law," the entertainment concluding with "The Rough Diamond." The beneficiary is a very deserving actor, and should be well remembered this evening.

THE TREASURER'S NIGHT.—The benefits this week at the Pittsburgh Theatre will end with that of Harry Overington, the accomplished treasurer, on Saturday night. Harry fills an arduous position most acceptably to the manager and the public, and his friends mean that his benefit on Saturday night shall be a substantial one.

Meeting of City Councils.

A state meeting of the Select and Common Councils was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Beck, Biggs, Brush, Ford, Hare, Killen, Layng, Moreland, J. M. McEwen, A. B. McQuewan, McGowan, Ogden, Patchell, Rebman, Robb, Seibert, Simpson, Tomlinson, Torrence, Turner, Weldon, Welsh, Wright, and President Steel.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Ogden presented a communication from sait manufacturers relative to the inspection of salt, together with an ordinance fixing the weight of each barrel of salt at 280 pounds, and increasing the compensation of the Inspector. The communication was received, and the ordinance read three times and finally passed.

Mr. McGowan presented an ordinance for the grading and paving of Etna street, in the Fifth ward, Mr. McGowan stated that the street was in a wretched condition, and hoped that the ordinance would be placed upon its third reading and final passage. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Robb presented a communication from Mr. Samuel Richardson, of the Sixth ward, praying for permission to erect a frame stable on Bedford street. Read and referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Ford offered a resolution directing the Committee on City Property to inquire into the practicability of purchasing the lot in the rear of the Vigilant Engine House, for the purpose of erecting thereon a stable for the use of said engine company; that they be further directed to ascertain the price and terms for which said lot can be purchased, and report to Councils their views as to the necessity of such purchase. The resolution was read three times, and finally passed.

Mr. Ford presented an ordinance explanatory of section fifth of chapter twenty-sixth, of the city code, in relation to empty wagons standing on the streets. Read and laid over under the rules.

On motion, adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Members present: Messrs. Barckley, Armstrong, Coffin, Cowsin, Gallagher, McLaughlin, McMillin, Morrow, Normine, Phillips, Rees, Shipton, Thompson and White.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Shipton was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The resolution adopted in Common Council at the May meeting, authorizing the printing of one thousand copies of the codified ordinances of the city, was called up. On motion of Mr. Gallagher, the resolution was amended by reducing the number of copies to five hundred, after which it was adopted.

The resolution of C. C. appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of removing the Duquesne engine house, was concurred in, and Mr. Phillips appointed on said committee on the part of S. C.

Mr. Thompson presented the report of the Allegheny Wharf Committee, with a resolution authorizing the paving of the wharf from its present terminus to Barker's alley; provided, that Mr. Joshua Rhodes advances the money to defray the expense of the same, until provision is made by next Council. The resolution was read three times and finally passed.

Mr. Barckley presented a petition for water pipe on Tunnehill street, referred to Water Committee.

Also, a petition for an extension of water pipe on Overhill street, referred to Water Committee.

Mr. McMillan presented a communication from sundry citizens, relative to the inconveniences sustained by the manner in which the Allegheny Valley Railroad track crosses Liberty street, and asking that Councils consider the proposal to remedy the evil. The communication was accompanied by a profile showing how the crossing could be effected without detriment to the citizens. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, the following ordinances from the Street Committee:

For the grading and paving of Elm street, from Wayne to Bedford; for the grading and setting with curb of Gibson street, between Magee and Chestnut; for grading and paving of Bedford street, from Washington to Fulton; Vatton street, from Boyd to Chestnut; Ann street and Evelin alley; Logan street, from Franklin to Taylor street, and Pennsylvania avenue from the present terminus of pavement to the city line—all of which were read three times and finally passed. The ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Washington street, was also passed, with instructions to the Committee on Streets not to contract for said improvement until 1867.

The street Committee presented the report of the viewers appointed to assess the benefits and damages arising from the construction of the sewer on Pennsylvania avenue. The report was accepted and approved.

Also, an ordinance for the grading and paving of Etna street, between Oliver and Factory. Read and laid over under the rules.

Also, an ordinance for the grading and paving of Chestnut street. Same action.

Also, an ordinance supplimentary to an ordinance for the widening of Webster and Roberts streets. Read three times and passed.

Also, an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Virgin alley, from Sandusky to Federal street. Laid over under the rules on the sewer reading.

Mr. Galing'er, an ordinance for the opening of Webster street, from High to Tunnel street. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Barclay, from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, presented an ordinance for the transfer of $1,000 from the appropriation No. 1, to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. Laid over.

The Committee on Gas Lighting reported in reference to the location of gas lamps, and the extension of gas pipes, which was accepted.

Mr. Morrow offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Monongahela Wharf to allow an abatement of five per cent. to all steamboats making weekly trips. Withdrawn.

Mr. Morrow presented a resolution providing for the transfer of $1,000 from the Sanitary Fund to the Board of Health. Read three times and passed.

A resolution providing for the erection of a public gas lamp on the corner of Bedford and Halsey streets, was read and referred to Committee on Gas.

Dr. Gallagher offered a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to have traps or drops added to all the public sewers. Adopted.

On motion adjourned.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calculating them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. je15

OAKLAND PARK TRACK.

The Trotting Match Yesterday—Fine Weather and a Good Race—The Stallion "Joe Curry" Wins in Three Straight Heats—The Programme for Thursday—etc., etc.

The managers of the Oakland Park Track have just cause to congratulate themselves alike on the magnificent weather with which they have been favored, and the unqualified success which has attended their races thus far during the season. The attendance has been larger than it was on the occasion of yesterday's trot, but there was a sufficient number present to demonstrate the deep hold which the legitimate sport of the turf has taken upon the affections of the community. Seldom has it fallen to the lot of a reporter to state for the information of the public a more fair and honorable day's racing than took place yesterday at Oakland. Neither the stallion nor mare were perfectly in condition, nor was the track itself as well prepared for the occasion as we have seen it. Still, very fair time was made and general satisfaction given to all who witnessed the trot, or had risked their money on its result. Discretion and self-command were never more apparent than was exhibited by the winner, who drove with perfect deliberation, and the pleasant manner in which the beaten driver yielded the palm to his successful antagonist, gave rise to hearty acknowledgments from all present. The popularity of the turf cannot be better proved than by the presence of men who patronize it, and we noticed yesterday, that a few ladies, not venturing inside the enclosure, watched the race from their carriages on the road, and followed by their excitement that they as intensely enjoyed the sport as those of the rougher sex, who crowded the main stand inside.

Yesterday's match passed off with out a single disturbance of any kind. But this good order and regularity is not to be wondered at, as the management of Oakland Park Track, is in the hands of gentlemen who are determined to discountenance aught that would tend to lower so time-honored an institution, and who wish that Oakland Park, in the racing calender, shall stand equal to any and second to none, in whatever State of the Union they may be found. The good humored pleasantries of the pool dealer and the criticisms of the connoisseurs, whiled away the time until the hour for the race was reached. The betting was very even, scarcely any odds being allowed. The sale at the pool was brisk and prices were moderate for the first and second choice. We understand the pool was worth over five hundred dollars, a good round sum for an ordinary trotting match. The race was set down for three o'clock, but by reason of an unavoidable circumstance it was a quarter before four o'clock when the drivers passed the judges' stand. Both Mr. Beitler and Mr. Roach were appropriately attired for the occasion. The wagons were very evenly matched in size, build and weight; the only discrepancy we observed was in the weight of the drivers. Mr. Roach, who drove "Annie Laurie," is a much heavier man than his rival, who handled the ribbons for the stallion. The judges awarded the inside of the track to "Annie Laurie," and as soon as all was prepared the start was made.

FIRST HEAT.—The start was false. "Joe Curry" broke badly just before reaching the judges stand, which gave "Annie Laurie" so much advantage that had the word "go" been uttered, the heat would have been won by the mare without a contest. Consequently the bell was promptly rung and the drivers pulled up and returned to the score for a fresh start. This time they got off in splendid style, neck and neck, and for the first quarter of a length trotted together as neatly as though in double harness. On reaching the first quarter pole the mare let herself out and gained nearly a length on the stallion, who broke several times, but Beitler deliberately brought him down to the work he had to do, and was rapidly gaining on the mare, when the latter began to break. The first half mile was nearly reached and "Joe Curry" dashed by the mare, passing the judges stand fully five lengths in advance. This decided the result of the heat. The stallion maintained the distance between himself and Annie Laurie" for the third quarter, when the latter began to shut up a little on the stallion, but without being any good, as it was plain to be seen that "Joe Curry" must win the heat. "Annie Laurie" broke again just as the home stretch was reached and the stallion came in an easy winner, two and a half lengths ahead. Time 2:46.

SECOND HEAT.—After a lapse of twenty minutes the track was cleared for the second heat. "Joe Curry" having won the first heat, now changed places with "Annie Laurie" and took the inside track. A fair start was made, and the mare with a little urging passed the stallion at the first quarter pole and got on the inside track. She kept "Joe Curry" at a distance of a couple of lengths until the first half mile was nearly reached, when the stallion began to crawl up steadily until they were neck and neck. He finally passed the mare in handsome style, when "Annie Laurie" began to break. She was reinstated in her work but it was impossible to overcome the distance between her and the stallion. "Joe Curry" kept up his pace steadily until Beitler saw Roach had no chance of winning the heat, and then, at a slow and easy gait he drove the stallion to the Judge's stand, four lengths ahead. Time 2:46.

THIRD HEAT.—"Joe Curry" was decidedly the favorite. His admirers offered good odds, but there were no takers. A splendid start was made precisely as in the second start of the first heat. The mare and stallion were neck and neck to the first quarter pole, when Bietler urged that latter forward and gained nearly a length on the mare. "Annie Laurie" made a spirited effort to close up with her fleet competitor, and was gaining nicely, when he increased his speed lively, and put two lengths difference between them and the mare before the first half mile was trotted. "Joe Curry" kept in advance to the third quarter pole and from that point he increased his pace, Roach made every effort to overtake him but it was found to be an impossibility. Beitler kept the stallion going on a steady trot, and without a single break he passed the judges stand, nearly two lengths ahead, winning the heat in 2:44. The following is the summary.

OAKLAND PARK TRACK.—Monday, June 25th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.—For a premium of $60, to wagons, mile heats, best three in five to rule.

Joe. S. Fullerton entered "Joe Curry." 1. 1. 1. T. P. Roach entered "Annie Laurie" ..... 2. 2. 2.

TIME.—2:46; 2:46; 2:44.

"Joe Curry" is a splendid first-class stallion, grey color, fifteen hands high and perfect in his proportions and symmetry. He was got by Sir Richard of Vermont, dam by "Fox Hunter," second dam by "Gowdy's Black Hawk." He was also pacer.

On Thursday afternoon there will be an excellent trotting match at Oakland Park. T. P. Roach enters a bay gelding named "Yankee," and J. S. Keifer enters the grey stallion "General Thomas." It will be seen that Beitler and Roach will thus be afforded a chance to try their skill again over this track. The premium is four hundred dollars, and a rattling race is anticipated. Cars by the Fourth street road carry visitors direct to the track.

A "scrub-race" took place after yesterday's trot was over, between a roan gelding, owned by William Breece and a bay mare, owned by Mr. Bloomenshine, neither of whom ever beat three minutes. They were given in harness by their owners and a considerable amount of amusement was afforded to the spectators. We remained to witness the race, which was contested, paced, galloped, cantered and run in 3:55 and 3:56, and contestants left the track as if engaging for the premium—a ten dollar greenback —when we left the track to return to the city.

—At a late hour last evening, we learned that Messrs. M. Rush, J. McClurg, and G. Brown, entered respectively "Charley" "Jack" and "Jim," fleet brown geldings, for a premium of fifty dollars, to be trotted for this afternoon at three o'clock, all to go in harness, best three in five.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT MCFARLAND'S GROVE.—A strawberry festival will be held in McFarland's Grove, on Thursday, 28th inst., for the benefit of the Episcopal church of East Liberty. A splendid supper will be among the refreshments, and in the evening dancing to the music will be provided by a brass band. The committee of arrangements will endeavor to make it a most agreeable social entertainment of the season. Visitors of the city can reach the grove by the regular trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a special train will leave Roup's station at 9 P. M., to convey the guests homeward.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—Two notorious characters, named John Cash and Michael Hall, of Allegheny, were arrested in that city Sunday night, charged with committing a beastly outrage on the person of a respectable young lady, residing in the Third ward. Officer Hess, of the police, rescued the young woman from the clutches of the villains, and subsequently arrested them. They are now in jail.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

Allegheny Railroad.....J. B. ALEXANDER.
" " .....A. G. MCKAIN.
Alliance, Ohio.....D. G. HESTER.
Allegheny City.....J. W. SHOWERS.
Brownsville, Pa.....W. S. ADAMS.
" " .....W. R. BOYERS.
Bloomdale, Ohio.....S. D. JOHNSON.
Brookville, Pa.....W. J. MCKNIGHT & BRO
Bellair, Ohio.....J. W. ELLIOTT.
Birmingham, Pa.....MILES BEATY.
Barnesville, Ohio.....E. P. WILSON.
Braddock's Field, Pa.....S. G. GOULD
Bakerstown, Pa.....J. T. SWAN.
Butler, Pa.....H. C. HEINEMAN
Cadiz, Ohio.....A. HANNA.
Cadiz, Ohio.....W. A. JOHNSTON
Cookstown, Pa.....A. D. WERTZ
Derry, Pa.....BARCLAY & JARNAGIN'S.
Connellsville, Pa.....JAMES REED
Cambridge, Ohio.....J. M. MCCONNELL
Clarion, Pa.....MILES BEATY
Carrollton, Ohio.....J. ALLEN
Canton, Ohio.....A. PRICE & BRO
Connellsville, Pa.....J. M. MCCLELLAND
Culmerville, Pa.....H. C. JORDAN
Cadiz, Ohio.....HUGH J. COVE
Crestline, Ohio.....W. FIELDS
Dixon, Pa.....J. M. CAMPBELL
East Liverpool, Ohio.....L. R. FARMER
Elder's Station, Pa.....J. M. ELDER
Elizabeth, Pa.....D. O. C. LAMBERT
East Lewisdown, Ohio.....D. HAYS
Ewing's Mills, Pa.....JAMES EWING
Enjcastle, Pa.....M. W. SMART
Erie, Pa.....G. H. JOHNSTON
East Liberty, Pa.....SAML. ROSS
Franklin, Pa.....H. SNYDER
Frankfort, Pa.....SMITH, DAVIS & CO.
Greensburg, Pa.....HUGH ARTHURS
Greenville, Pa.....G. C. LOWRY
Haverlock, Pa.....H. MCCUNE
Hopedale, Ohio.....JAMES EARL
Hookstown, Pa.....JOHN MOORE
Island Run Oil Regions.....ALEX. MCCLELLAND
Jamestown, Pa.....A. SIGNER
Jacobsburg, Ohio.....A. F. BAUM
Kittanning, Pa.....W. H. DUCKEY
Latrobe, Pa.....A. W. LOUGHRY
Latrobe, Pa.....T. LONERGAN
Lawrenville, Pa.....S. A. BABCOMB
Lawrenham, Pa.....R. W. ORR
Leechburg, Pa.....J. P. KEAN
Mayville, Pa.....A. A. LOWREY
Monongahela City, Pa.....
Mount Pleasant, Pa.....W. MCMARLAND
Mercer, Pa.....P. J. PIERCE
Massillon, Ohio.....J. BAUER.
New Lisbon, Ohio.....M. O. SPRINGER
Newcastle, Pa.....G. W. MCELWEE
Monongahela House.....A. W. WARD
Marietta, Ohio.....E. WINCHESTER
Mansfield, Ohio.....C. JOHNSON
Mount Union, Ohio.....SAML. ROSS
Mount Jackson.....T. A. DERING
Morgantown, West Virginia.....J. L. DUNLEVY
Madison, Pa.....GEO. GRAY & CO
Mansfield, Pa.....J. P. KEAN
New Brighton, Pa.....J. B. JOHNSON
New Castle, Pa.....R. M. ALLEN
New Lisbon, Ohio.....J. BAUER
North Rose, Pa.....JAMES CHRISTIE
Newcastle, Pa.....A. JOHNSON
New Waterford, Ohio.....J. BERAN
Newtown, Pa.....J. P. HUGHES
Oil City, Pa.....J. WOOD & CO
Pittsburgh, Pa.....JAMES PARKER
Pioneer, Pa.....MCMILLIN & BALDWIN
Pleasantville, Pa.....M. HILL
P. C. C. R. R.....
Parkersburg R. R.....I. M. NEWCOMER
P. F. W. & C. C. RR.....JNO. HOOD
Pulaski, Pa.....A. C. HAMILTON
Quincy, Pa.....J. L. WELSH
Quakertown, Pa.....
Perrysville, Pa.....J. ENGLISH
Rochester, Pa.....J. T. & J. KENNEDY
Rochester, Pa.....J. KENNEDYSON
Ridge City, Pa.....J. NESS & CO
P. C. C. R. R.....J. W. BLACKBURN
Rostraver, Pa.....M. W. EICLES
Rural Ridge, Pa.....WILLIAM PORTER
Richmond, Pa.....J. M. MCQUISTON
Sewickley, Pa.....BRADDOCK G. WAY
Sharon, Pa.....T. M. RICE
Salem, Ohio.....ISAAC TRESCOTT
Sharpsburg, Pa.....J. M. RICE
Sharpsburg, Pa.....G. R. BARKER
Smicksburg, Pa.....D. S. MCCRACKEN
Somerset, Ohio.....S. GLENDENNING & SON
Smith's Ferry, Pa.....
Spring Hill, Pa.....J. HENDERSON
Titusville, Pa.....B. N. HURD & CO
Turkey Cavey, Pa.....R. B. MCDONALD
Uniontown, Pa.....J. H. SPRINGER
Upper Middletown, Pa.....JAMES NICKLE
Youghiogheny.....
Wellsville, Ohio.....GEORGE A. IMBRIE & CO
Washington, Pa.....BENJ. BRACKNEY & CO
Washington, Pa.....GEO. S. JEFFERY
Wooster, Ohio.....BONEWITZ & CARR
Woods Run.....T. STEVISON
West Newton, Pa.....T. STEVISON
Wheeling, W. Va.....W. P. MCKELVEY

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. je4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, June 25th, P. M.

The New York quotations to-day indicated no material changes from the rates of Saturday. Gold is marked at 152½; Eighty-ones, 110¾; Five-twenties, 106; Ten-forties, 96½; Seven-thirties, 105; Compound-interests, 100; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82½; Fort Wayne, 97¼; Erie, 58½; Chicago and Northwestern, 29½; Bennehoff (Oil) 11¼; Pit Hole, 2½; United States, 105a82½; Gregory (Gold) 22½; Smith and Parmalee, 9¼.

—Our local market continues very inactive. Bank stocks are freely offered, but buyers are shy and disposed to hold off for lower rates. Columbia oil stock is not inquired for to-day, but holders are not anxious to realize in view of the expected dividend which they wish to pocket before selling.

—By the following list of the preferred creditors of Culver, Penn & Co., at New York, it will be seen that Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, the Sub-Treasurer, was among them for the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars. (Whether this was a private or a public deposit, we are not informed):

First Class,	
Susan A. Chase, Thusville, Pa.	$ 8,300
A. H. Raymond, New York	46,192
U. S. Institution, United States securities loan	22,862
H. B. Gordon, Franklin, Pa.	50,000
Vertango National Bank	16,317
First National Bank of Indiana	2,750
W. S. Grant & Son	5,000
Goodyear Bros. & Durand, New York	6,000
G. W. Maltby, Jamestown, N. Y.	6,000
Total first class	$163,843
Second Class.	
First National Bank, Meadville, Pa.	$11,085
Government National Bank, Pottsville, Pa.	4,532
National Exchange Bank, Seneca Falls, N. Y.	2,240
Alex. Bradley, Pittsburgh, Pa.	25,432
M. D. Stratton, Bank of Indiana	2,982
G. M. Brooks, Madison, Ind.	3,968
H. H. Van Dyck, United States Treasury, New York	65,000
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.	108
Total second class	$121,817
Grand total	$285,660

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, June 23d:

Date.	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 18	$1,010,277 48	$194,184 44
June 19	292,222 07	73,322 79
June 20	325,355 04	111,987 24
June 21	353,690 97	89,623 91
June 22	294,372 16	58,629 64
June 23	94,156 74	21,534 92
Total	$1,773,674 91	$548,246 14

—The Boston *Bulletin* says: Mining stocks are again on the go. We give in another column the closing figures, as well as all the variations of the week. Parties holding large lots of the low priced stocks, are increased in the last copper excitement, are now in the best of spirits. After a short season of discontent, good times are again before them. There is said to be a pleasant excitement in the "fancy" business, and many avow that they have entered the copper ring simply for the fun of the thing. But after all we have yet to see the first really dotes upon a decline of the stock he is carrying, or who really looks forward to an opportunity to use several hundred dollars in the purchase of Native or Foltec. Mr. —, who is already largely out of pocket by Adams and Felonicky, as well as his friend, who is well loaded with Star, would undoubtedly feelingly indorse our remarks were the opportunity given him. May product of Franklin, 162 tons, 837 pounds; Hancock, 31 do., 920 do.; Grand Portage, 26 do., 936 do.; Albany and Boston, 19 do., 764 do. The Albany and Boston mine is reported to reduce the running force to a party of explorers.

—The following table of closing prices, on the 15th and 22d inst., shows some of the changes during the week:

	June 15. Offered.	Asked.	June 22. Offered.	Asked.
Bay State	12	13	12	13
Concord	3¾	4	3¾	4
Eagle Falls	42	43	42	43
Franklin	42¾	43	42	42¾
Hancock	270	275	270	275
Humboldt	5	5½	5	5¼
Isle Royale	11	12		
Kearsarge	10	11	10¾	11
Quincy	47½	49	47	48
Rockland	1	1½	1	1½
South Side	2	2½	1¾	—
Star	1	1½	1¼	—
Superior	3¾	4	3¾	—
Tolfee	1	1½	1	—

—George W. Schuyler, Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New York, has issued a circular correcting the erroneous impression, widely prevalent, that holders of State Bank bills will be held subject to a tax of 10 per cent on paying them out after the first of July, and also that bankers will be subject to a like tax upon their outstanding circulation at that date. Banks are subject to the tax only upon such portion of their circulation as exceeds their circulation. The notes of the State Banks are secured, and will be as valuable after July 1st as before, and their holders are subject to no tax whatever. Mr. Schuyler considers the highest test of the National Bank system to be "the fact it is modeled after our own."

—The important feature in the New York stock market, as reported on Saturday, was the marked decline in Western Union Telegraph stock. The movement is regarded as mysterious, and produces no little agitation and suspicion among holders. During the entire career of the United States Company causes no little sensitiveness as to what may be the results of the rivalry between the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union Companies, or as to what occasion purposes the new Bering Straits Company, who hold the lion's share of the stocks of these powerful organizations.—*Cin. Gaz.*

—The aggregate receipts of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year promise to reach, without doubt, the round sum of $[illegible],000,000, and of revenue from all sources, $500,000,000.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* is authorized to state that the notes of the Trenton Banking Company will be redeemed, as usual, at the Philadelphia National Bank, before and after the 1st of July next.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, June 26, 1866.

Business yesterday was inactive. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the first day of the week. The weather was intensely hot, which interfered with the celebration of the Fourth of July. It is the falling up time for the past six months. Many of our merchants are engaged in that way, and will pay but little attention to anything else. We know this from personal experience. The market was steady but not very active. There was a good supply and a fair demand for most articles. The receipts were ample. Flour—A steady trade is reported for the past few days, for some time. The advance we have previously mentioned has been maintained. The sales for home purposes were liberal. Holders appear to have the advantages of the situation. Bacon—Sales were quite firm, with a good jobbing demand. The stock on hand at this time is not large. Prices have undergone no change. The high price of gold has stimulated holders to put up the figures. Bacon was very firm. The sales of last week have reduced the stock here very materially. The market rested altogether on the side of holders. Grocery—Sugar—Some little fluctuation in sugar and good figures about this time. Potatoes—The season for old is about drawing to a close. The new crop is arriving in limited quantities. Butter dull and is likely to remain so while the present warm weather continues; prices tend downward. Grain was steady but not very active. The receipts were sufficient for present purposes. The stock in store at the Elevator is said to be large. Business on the landing was dull, freights being very scarce. Boats have chosen to wait some time before they can pick up a trip Most of the packets will lay up for the season. Below will be found details that come under our notice:

LARD OIL.—The market has ruled steady for some time, with a fair demand for No. 1, at $1 33@1 35 per gallon.

CHEESE.—Was not much inquired for. The supply being in excess of the demand, and prices rather easier. The rates were nominal, as follows: Western Reserve, 16@16½; Ohio, 15½@16; New York, 15@15½.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market was firm since the advent of warm weather. Apples—Prime new quoted at $3 at $3@3 50; sold do., 1,000 bushels. Peaches—Halves 24@26c; quarters, 20@22c.

POTATOES.—The market was steady with a good trade demand. Sales 60@75c Sugar Cured, 20@22½c; Jacks, 17@18c; Hams, 18@19c.

LARD.—Not much doing; sales of 12 tcs at 22½c; sales of 5 bbls (family) at 23c; 10 kegs at 24c.

LOGS.—The market continues very firm, with a good demand for Lumber and Square Timber.

BACON.—The firmness we have previously noticed continues, with an increasing demand, and no supply in the market. Sold but little since longer. The current rates we term as were, Clear sides, 18½@19c; Rib do., 17½@18c; Shoulders, 15½@16c; Sugar cured hams, 23½@24c.

BEANS.—Further sales were reported at $3 00 per bbl. The stocks on hand are not large.

BUTTER.—The market was very dull, with a limited demand. The inquiry for export has fallen off. Sales of Roll at 18@20c; Firkin, 16@18c.

BRAN.—Were more fancied. We note sales small lots of Coarse at $[illegible] per ton.

FEED.—Was attracting more attention. Sales 7 tons Middlings at $[illegible]. Corn Meal, $[illegible].

WHISKEY.—Were dull. There does not appear to be any real good Pittsburgh brand. Sales were made at a variety of prices, as per condition.

GRAIN.—The market has undergone no particular change. The receipts have been sufficient to be increasing. Wheat was steady; all good parcels offered found ready purchasers at full rates. Sales of Corn No. 1 only at Elevator, $2 30; and 2 do. No. 1, at $2 29 @ 2 30. Oats—Sales of 1,000 bushels Western, in bulk. Other sales were made at a shade higher figures. Oats—Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from 56@57c first hands, and 60c from store. Rye—Was in demand. Sales held at $1 00 per 56 pounds. Barley—spring sold at $1.

FLOUR.—We continue to notice a firm market, with a good demand for most descriptions. The receipts about keep pace with the requirements of the jobbing trade, but the better grades are scarce. Sales of wheat, $12 50@13 00; spring wheat $10 50@11 25 @ 12 00; extra, $9 50@10 00; family, $8 50@9 00; fancy spring, 360 bbls, in lots, $10 00 @11 00 and 11 25 @ 9 00.

GROCERIES.—There has been a good demand for this article, neither as relates to prices or demand. We note sales of Sugar, 20@22c.

CEMENT.—Sales 250 bbls Norristown, $2 25 @ 00.

FISH.—Sales in half-barrels No. 1 Mackerel, $10 50.

Boston Wool Market.

June 23.—The market rules quite active and firm in the manufacturing demand.

Consumers are buying up the stocks of old domestic wools, and the public prices being relatively lower in the Eastern markets than in the country. They have stirred up the entire woolen question during the last few weeks, and returning here, have swept the market almost entirely bare. Holders of wools above the views of buyers, have mostly been taken up during the week at sellers prices, and the supply of the new Pennsylvania and Ohio clip has gone with them.

The new wool now coming forward, for the most part stands at a cost which affords no margin a current profit, and manufacturers who have Boston connections are prepared to pay higher prices, in order to secure the clip.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 750,000 lbs, comprising the largest purchases are considerable lots of the fleece previously held above fifty cents per pound. The rates ruled as the desirable grades are fully equal to, and in some cases a shade better than previous sales. Saxony, 70@75c; full blood Merino, 65@ 70c; and 55@60c for the various grades of pulled. Combined are also firm, the sales of the week reach 400c Indiana and Michigan at 55@60c New York and Pennsylvania at 55@60c; Ohio, medium and fine, at 62½ @65c. New Ohio fleece can be had soon to some extent at 60@65c, mostly at 62½c. Canada washed, 50@55c; unwashed, 40@45c. Super Pulled Extra, 60@65c; No. 1, 55@60c; No. 2, 45@50c. Fine Western and West Virginia do, in lots, at 50@55c.

The sales of pulled have been at 50@55c for Western super, and 60@62½c for Eastern and Rochester do; extra at 60@65c, the outside figure for standard brands.—*Advertiser.*

Boston Petroleum Market.

June 23.—The market for oil is very dull, and large lots can only be sold at a concession from the rates for the home trade, except for future delivery, for which there is a fair demand. Refined—Sales of car lots, 30@30½c; small lots, 31@32c; Benzine, 16 @18c; Crude, 15@16c; Naphtha, 15@16c; Lubricating, 30@35c; Paraffine, 18@20